YOU CAN GET
10 Years' Old P & O Whisky
EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.
Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,065—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY OCTOBER, 10, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th Oct.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th „
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	24th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th September, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
HABSBURG	R. Mitis	4,016	1st Nov., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,191	1st Dec. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 326.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
VINDOBONA	G. Klausberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	25th Oct. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1, Oct., 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6,208	Poydonot	20th Dec., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain Poydenot, to sail on or about the 17th Oct. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseh.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 15th October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on the 13th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 1 a.m., on the 11th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th October.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 9th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 10th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th October, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Oct.
„ Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd „	325	500	525	550	600
3rd „	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Oct., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 13th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th October, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.

OFFICES : ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE Company has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.

Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.

Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.

Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.

Mining and Engine House Telephones.

Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.

Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for Installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.

The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.

For terms, and particulars apply to the
SECRETARY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

OUTDOOR GAMES.

ENGLISH CRICKET KIT.

BY AYRES, COBBET, DUKE, FROWD.
WARRANTED OF BEST ENGLISH-MAKE.

BEST FOOTBALL KIT.

Balls are made from the best portion of Picked Cowhides and best India-Rubber Bladders.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

By Ayres, Slazenger and others. Every Bat and Ball guaranteed !

BEST GOLF KIT.

By Forgan, Auchterlonie, Parke, Breugham, Anderson, etc. Specially selected and of guaranteed quality,

CROQUET, POLO, HOCKEY.

ACCESSORIES OF ALL KINDS.

AGENTS FOR

THE ROVER CYCLES.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut	Rs. 2-8	Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch	Rs. 1-0	Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

THE IMPORTANCE

of securing the utmost PURITY of the Water used in manufacturing

ÆRATED TABLE WATERS

cannot be over-estimated, and this detail receives the STRICTEST ATTENTION IN KEMP'S FACTORY.

KEMP'S STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS

are prepared with the finest materials, and are second to none.

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY, PACKED FREE FOR TRANSPORT.

KEMP & CO., LD., { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3.000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

* Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent of the Tabular premium paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

Are now unpacking their new season's goods consisting of

TAPESTRIES, CRETONNES AND MUSLINS.
Pongee SILKS in ART SHADES,
A Speciality.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle, Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

RACING.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THE PRESENT.

POONA RACING SEASON.

BEST VALUE
AND

LARGEST SELECTION IN THE TRADE.

HAVING just cleared a large Consignment of Racing Watches and having a large Stock on hand, we have decided to offer our well-known Time-keepers during the present Racing Season at the Special Cash Rates quoted below.

Each Watch possesses all the most recent improvements in this branch of Horology, rendering them absolutely reliable in their action, giving accurate registration to within one-fifth of a second.

The starting, stopping, and fly-back action being regulated by the action of one button, enables the Watch to be used with one hand only, and to be started and stopped while in the pocket when desired.

Every watch is carefully tested and regulated before leaving our hands, and carries a two years' guarantee.

GOLD.

In strong Crystal Face, Gold Case	Rs. 162
With Minute Recorder	„ 199

NICKEL.

Crystal Face, with Minute Recorder	„ 81
Chronograph, only without Watch Movement	„ 28

SILVER.

In strong Silver Double Crystal Face Case, having Time on one side and Chronograph on reverse	Rs. 63 0
With Minute Recorder, Crystal Face	„ 85 8
Half Hunting	„ 94 8

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3½ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SMOKING CONCERT

BY THE
P. and O. R. M. S. "CALEDONIA"
AT THE
SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH INST.
Particulars will be advertised shortly.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 705 OF 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, the former residing at Pedder Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and the latter at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiffs.

vs.

NOWROJEE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTHI, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Shaik Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of June, 1900, the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November, 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the defendant in the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Batty ground situate at or near Camateepura or the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement thirty thousand square feet, be the same, little more or less, and bounded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. Tanner but now by the property of Essa Fulla, on the South by the Foras Road, on the East by the property formerly of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomreigar, but now of the Napier Foundary, and on the West by the property formerly of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee Adam Seedick and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 43 and 45 and 1 to 4 and Ward No. 2968 to 2997 and 2967 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No........and which premises are situate in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated, this 27th day of September, 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 707 OF 1899.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and HORMUSJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, the former residing at Peddar Road and the latter at Napean Sea Road without the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiffs.

vs.

NOWROJEE NESSERWANJEE THOONTHI, also of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Shaikh Abdul Rehman street, without the Fort of Bombay..........Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of June, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of November, 1900, at half past three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendant in the following property;—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Abdool Rehman Street, or Bottlewala Moholla, on the North side thereof and bounded as follows:—On the East by a Sweeper's passage, on the West by the Public Road called Abdool Rehman Street, on the North by the house of Framjee Cuttonjee Oomrigar, and on the South by the house of Nowrojee Nesserwanjee Thoonthi and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Hormusjee Dorabjee Daroowalla and his tenants and are now in that of the said Nowrojee Nesserwanjee Thoonthi and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 288, and Street No. 371.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr KHARSEDJEE D SHROFF, Attorney for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 1st day of October, 1900.

J. J. GAZDAR,
Acting Commissioner.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD,
SILVERTOWN.
ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER, PAINTS, OILS METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.
Sole Agents in Bombay for
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.
Particulars and Prices on Application.
JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, SOUTH CANARA.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 12 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2.
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR PRESENTATION.—Silver mounted PHOTO FRAMES. English-made. Solid Sterling Silver Mounts in Artistic Chased and open work designs, a dozen patterns to choose from. Cabinet size, Rs. 15 to 25. Carte de Visite, Rs. 8 to 12.—MARCKS AND CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

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LOVELY ORANGE PEKOE TEAS.—Our this Season Spring Crop Orange Pekoe Teas, are unsurpassable both in quality and flavour. Prices in 1 lb. Tins; Flowery Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, Extra Fine Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-4, and unassorted Orange Pekoe at Rs. 1-2 per lb. Two Annas less per lb. for large purchases.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Agents, The Bombay Tea Association, Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, nutritious and unrivalled in the Market, Rs. 5-8, per cwt., and Gram, Bran, Oats, Barley at the Cheapest Rate. Free delivery. Address GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba, No. 387.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 320 of the Indian Sucession Act X of 1865, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the abovenamed FRAMJI DINSHAW PETIT, late of Bombay, Parsi, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 8th day of August 1895 and probate of whose Will having effect throughout the province of Bombay was on the 9th day of December, 1895, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI AWABAI FRAMJI PETIT and Mr. JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJI PETIT of Bombay, the Executors in the said Will named, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, at their office, No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims, upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the undersigned at their said office, on or before the 10th day of November, 1900, as, after that date, the said Bai Awabai and Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, as such Executors, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, then in their hands, according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Bombay, 4th October, 1900.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 402 OF 1899.

CHUNILAL DAMODARDASS..........Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI GULAB, widow of KASSIDAS RAMDASS..........Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 26th day of January 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of November 1900, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the plaintiff abovenamed as the Sole Surviving Son of DAMODARDAS CAHANDAS and of the Defendant abovenamed Widow and Executrix of the last Will and testament of KASIDAS RAMDAS in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, of which Wassoodeo Withoji is the Fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the southern side of Third Bhoiwada Street without the Fort wall of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Zeena Muccon, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Pranjivan Shanker and now of Vijbhookhandas Pranjivandas, on or towards the North by the public road called 3rd Bhoiwada, and on the South by a passage for sweepers and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4 Ward No. 5395, and Street Nos. 87 89, and which is now in the possession of the Plaintiff abovenamed as Receiver appointed in the said suit No. 402 of 1899.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND.......... „ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE, Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, Vases, Tea sets, Ivory, Bronze and Lacquered-ware; Panels, Chinese Blackwood Furniture, Chine Lanterns, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C. and into Quan Lun Yau (Chinaman) an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th October 1900, at 2-30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medowe Streets, Fort, consisting of Chinese, Japanese Enamelled Satsuma, and bronze large and small vases, jars, incense burners, bowls hanging fern baskets, tea and breakfast sets, basket teapots dinner plates, lacquered large panels, cabinets, caskets, tea trays, folding screens, photo frames, velvet purses, fans, Chinese lanterns, umbrella stands, photo views, Chess boards, walking sticks, ivory and imitation Sets of chessmen, toys, puzzles, combs and napkin rings, M. O. P. buttons, Cutlery handles, salt spoons, Chinese blackwood table, chairs, easy chairs, tea poys, sofa benches, Tablescreens &c.

Bombay 9th October 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th October, 1900.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND BRILLIANT RING.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Genaji Senaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Javeri Chaganlal Tarachund.

13 strings containing 108 valuable pearls, about 175 chows.

1 brilliant ring.

1 pearl toojni about 41 chows.

SALE OF LAND AND DWELLING HOUSE AT SEWREE.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Laxooman Toolajee Abbalay, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagors Gunoo Gopall Mathra and Gopall Pandoo Mahtra, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of February, 1894, the following, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All those six pieces of Government Thoka land containing by admeasurement 4,955 square yards or thereabouts, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Sewree, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under 210, New No 14414, the first piece admeasuring 134 square yards, registered under New Survey No. 21-2335. The second piece admeasuring 390 square yards, registered under new survey No. 13-2343. The third piece admeasuring 3542 square yards registered under New Survey No. 23 2321. The fourth piece admeasuring 142 square yards, registered under New Survey No. 1-2336. The fifth piece admeasuring 616 square yards, registered under New Survey No. 3-2320 and the Sixth piece admeasuring 82 square yards, registered under New Survey No. 3-2337.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Government Thoka land containing by admeasurement 2918 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 186, New No. 14183, and New Survey No. 3-2311 and situate at Sewree.

THIRDLY.—All those three pieces of Government Thoka land containing by admeasurement 2248 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 63-76-71 new Nos 14689-14713 and 14703, situate at Sewri Motti in Coliwada, the first piece admeasuring 190 square yards, registered under New Survey No. 8-2307, the second piece admeasuring 398 square yard, registered under New Survey No 4 2308, and the third piece admeasuring 1660 square yards, registered under New Survey No 17 together with message, dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Sewree and assessed under F. Ward No 2321 and street No 1085.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the under signed.

SALE OF COTTON AND YARN IN PROCESS, MILL STORES AND DEAD STOCK AT THE DHUN MILLS, ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Mill, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Dhun Mills, Limited.

A quantity of cotton and yarn in process, mill stores, bar iron, wooden scantlings, water pump, indicator, platform and beam scales, water and oil tanks, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON ARTHUR ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Menbai, widow, and Nenbai, daughter and Executrixes of Cooverjee Morarjee, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gangabai, wife of Abajee Sakrojee Rale, and the said Abajee Sakrojee Rale, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July, 1896, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of fazendari land, situate on the south side of Arthur Road, on the Byculla Flats, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 17 kathees and three-fourths of a kathee, or 786 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, assessed under Ward No. 160, 7303 (1), and Street No. 153, and bounded on the east by the house of Amiraily Haideraily, on the west by the house of Noorbhai Jivan, on the north by the Arthur Road aforesaid, and on the south by a passage, half of which belongs to the said Gungabai, and the other half to Miya Saheb Ahmed, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Gungabai or her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th Inst. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View Terrace," Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich porcelain and glassware, platedware, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. W. MACKENZIE, Esq.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, rich crockery and glassware, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Indian and Persian carpets, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of NIGEL F. PATON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, next to Afghan Memorial Church, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, platedware, table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of R. CLOY, Esq. M W D.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, TO MORROW THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction at "Fountain Hall" Civil Lines, Poona, the whole of the household furniture of the above estate, consisting of valuable, plain and open carved blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, valuable oil-paintings, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 12 lights hanging argand lamps by "Tucker," 1, 2, 3 and 4, light, wall shades, very handsome lamp posts with lamps, one very handsome English built estate carriage by "Silk and Son," one handsome strong English built mail-phaeton, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Merwan Khodadad Irani, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Haji Abdulla Haji Abdul Sattar and Issac Haji Abdul Sattar Nurani the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazardari land or ground with the messuage tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement of 7667 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 361 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 162, (1), 164A 166, 163 (1) 163 (2) 163 (3) 163 (4) and Street Nos. 106 A. 110, 114, 116, 118, 112, 112 A, 112 B, 112 C, situate at Sopuribag Road, Parel, on the west side of the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim and formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvi but now in that of Bombay and bounded on the east by the said Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim on the west by the property of Cursetji Naoroji Wadia on the north by the property of Abba Bhikha and on the south by the property of Jaitha Varji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON SAFES.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Shaik Abdul Rehaman Street, Pydownee, in the shop of Messrs. H. M. Hoosain and Co., to close account—

19 new iron fire resisting safes of different sizes.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. 5 cases (300 lbs.) wheel grease.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second hand strong dog cart in good order.
1 chestnut Arab quiet in harness.
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagee Sorabjee Jamsetji, Neemuchwala.

One earring set with diamonds and emeralds, 1 bracelet set with diamonds, one diamond drop 1 pair gold bracelet 1 gold bangle, 1 gold chain 1 pair of drops set with rubies and 6 rings set with diamond ruby emerald and saphire.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Rangildass Bhucunda,

28 shares of the Hope Mill, Ld.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, opposite Share Bazar, Fort, the valuable and handsome, teak and blackwood drawing, dining, office and bed room furniture of the latest design made to order by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing room sofas, chairs, double and single door almyras, large size drawing room screens, large revolving office tables, office benches, wooden single and double bedstead, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th October, 1900.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma: immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 2 bon.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,215
Bank of Madras	810,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,020
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	52
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£30	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		190
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	15
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
alary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdR 30	48
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.50	00
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	660
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	350
Cooria Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	260
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	.875	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	490
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	80	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	15
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	400
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	130
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	425
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs32	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	155xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	110
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,825
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	62 1-2
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
adura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
ational	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	240
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	560
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	560
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	775
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1820
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	320
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	245
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	550
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2.	310
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	275
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	680
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	600	500	...	4 pr. ct.	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	450
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	412½
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	545
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	150
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	1 5
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585 1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	1010

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 0-6m., 0-7a. Low water, 5-48m., 5-55a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

MESSRS. KEMP & COMPANY, Limited, have purchased the business carried on for so many years by Messrs. Bolton & Co. and will remove their Branch Pharmacy to the new premises at once.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been added to the zoological collection:—An Ourang-outang (Simia Satyrus) and a pair of Australian Cassowary (Casuarius Australis by purchase). A Muscat Gazelle (Gazella Muscatensis) kindly presented by Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Jayakar, I.M.S.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A TICKET COLLECTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case, in which G. A. D. Penha, lately a ticket collector at the Grant Road Station, was charged by Mr. W. Fleisher District Traffic Superintendent, with embezzling Rs. 9-4-3, being excess fares collected by him from passengers. The circumstances of the case have been reported. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days.

A FALSE AND VEXATIOUS CHARGE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah resumed the hearing of the case, in which Noora Raja, a hack victoria driver, charged Miss Edith MacDermott, a young European lady, with refusing to pay the legal conveyance of Rs. 11. At the first hearing of the case the magistrate, after examining Mr. James Crummy, Senior Superintendent of Police, as to the nature of the complaint made to him, had adjourned the further hearing to enable the complainant to call witnesses and prove his case. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that the complainant had not called a single witness to prove his case. It was clear that he had invented the story against the lady deliberately to mislead the court. His Worship was sorry for the cost and annoyance caused to the lady and regretted that he had not the power to punish the complainant for bringing a false and vexatious charge against a respectable lady. He disallowed the complainant's claim.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to ventilate, through your columns, certain grievances in connection with the G. I. P. Railway local trains?

In recent years since the commencement of the plague several persons came to reside, not temporarily, but permanently, in parts of Parel, Dadur, Matunga, and other suburbs of the city. On account of business these residents are required to go from the suburbs to Bombay and vice-versa repeatedly and from experience it is found that the number of local trains, especially in the mornings and evenings is not sufficient. This becomes an intolerable grievance on Sundays, for instance, when there is no train from Victoria Terminus between 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. (railway time).

The doors of first and second class carriages are often unnecessarily locked and passengers wishing to get down at local stations are put to great inconvenience as the guard or the porter does not come up, although called for repeatedly, till the train is just about to start. This occurs especially on night passenger trains.

Many a time I had been detained for more than twenty minutes at the Byculla Station while travelling by the 7-32 a. m. train from Dadur in consequence of the putting on of horse boxes.

For second class female passengers there is only one compartment reserved, but that becomes quite inadequate in case of trains running from Victoria Terminus between 6-5 p. m. and 7-40 p. m., the number of female passengers being too large for a single compartment.—Yours, &c.,

A FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	14	3	26
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	21	9	122
Cholera	7	3	

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 946 as against 1,043, during the previous week. Of the total number 86 died from plague and 30 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 86 and 54 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of last year was 729 while that of plague was 83.

PLAGUE AT POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from 7th to 8th instant:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Shukurwar	13	8
Nana	16	15
Raviwar	13	11
Vetal	4	6
Bhavani	12	12
Kasba	7	8
Ganesh	3	3
Sadashiv	1	1
Budhwar	6	2
Shanvar	0	0
Ganj	5	3
Gultekadi	1	2
Mangalwar	2	0
Narayan	0	0
Raste	2	1
Somwar	0	1
Unknown	0	1
	85	74
Deaths from all causes		78

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 28th September were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	151	87
Poona (including Cantonment)	505	429
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	0
Surat	3	4
Thana	68	62
Khandeish	2	0
Nasik	151	133
Poona (excluding City)	27	21
Kolaba	13	1
Belgaum	455	324
Dharwar	123	82
Kanara	11	8
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	22	15
Kolhapur	89	69
Cutch	7	8
Total	1629	1245
Week ending 21st Sept.	1312	920
Total to date	401,527	314,597

Karachi, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur, have been free during the week.

NOTICE.

POONA RACES.

10th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th October, 1900.

Special Trains will run from and to Bombay.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Oct.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

MURDER OF A LITTLE BOY.

IMPERATIVE vs. HANMA APPAJEE.

THE accused appealed from a judgment of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who in September last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, aged 25, a labourer, was charged with murder by causing the death of Bandia Krishnajee, at Sholapur, on the 10th July last. The deceased was a little boy, aged about 5, the only son of a schoolmaster at Sholapur. He lived with his father and was frequently in and out of his grand-father Tatia's house, close by in the same lane. On Tuesday, the 10th July last, he dined with his father at about 11 a.m., and later about 1 p.m. he dined with his grand-father. He was then wearing a silk cord round his waist and silver ornaments, kaddas and chain wristlets, a pair of chian anklets, and a neck ornament. About 2 p.m. that day he was missing; search was made for him by his people; information given to the police; and a battakee beaten in the town. The accused, a resident of the Mogial, had recently come to Sholapure in search of work. He was lodging in the house of one Nana, about 40 yards from that of Tatia. His wife used to come to Tatia's house to grind corn, and he used to come there twice a day to milk the cow, and they were occasionally given food by Tatia. In the evening, as the boy was not found, Tatia went to the accused's house and took him with him to the station to help to look for his missing grandson. On the way accused got half an anna from Tatia on the pretext of performing some magic ceremony to ascertain the boy's whereabouts. The boy was not found, and search was continued in adjacent villages the next day and the day after, not only by Tatia, but by the police. On Thursday, Krishna sent the accused with letters to the patels of Tandulvadi and Boramni inquiring after the boy. The accused did not return that evening with the answers; and on the following morning Tatia went to accused's lodging and found that he and his family had left. Tatia had gone on Thursday to adjacent villages to look for the boy; and on his return on Friday, he met the accused and his wife and two children at Hoglur. The accused then told Tatia that the boy had been found in his absence. Tatia therefore came to Sholapur, and on arrival that afternoon found that the information was false, and that the boy had not been found. Suspicion at once naturally attached to the accused, and Tatia started back at once to look for him, taking with him one Sheik Shahadulla. They overtook the accused at Suratgaon. When questioned, he promised to show where the boy was and pretending that the meeting had been brought about by a supernatural agency, said: "The time for finding the boy has arrived, and so you have met me." He was brought back to Sholapur, and the complainant Krishna took him to the chief constable. The latter searched a bundle he was carrying, and in a pouch in that bundle found a pair of kuddas and a pair of chain anklets. The complainants fainted on recognising them as his son's. The chief constable questioned the accused and his wife, and in consequence of statements made by them, put a guard on the accused's lodging. Next morning, the accused, in the presence of a panch pointed out a niche in the inside of the wall of his yard. The place was dug up, and the corpse of the deceased boy was found. It was identified by the father and grandfather not only from the features, but also from the silk cord, which was still round the waist. There were no ornaments on the body and no external marks of violence. The Civil Surgeon, to whom the corpse was sent, was, by reason of the decomposition that had set in, unable to ascertain the cause of death. The accused the same day took the police to the shop of one Anandrao, who produced two ornaments belonging to the deceased. He said they were pawned with him by accused two or three days before. The day after accused brought another ornament to him and sold it to him for nine and a half annas, pawning one more ornament for five rupees. The accused's wife and two children, when brought back to Sholapur, were dressed in new clothes. The accused made a detailed confession, admitting that he had taken the boy to his house on Tuesday afernoon, and suffocated him, and buried the corpse in the niche at the foot of the wall. He also admitted having disposed of the ornaments, and brought new clothes for his family out of the proceeds. The Sessions Judge remarked that the circumstantial evidence against the accused was overwhelming. The accused's wife Gangu said that, on Tuesday afternoon, she found accused had brought the boy into the yard. He told her that he had found "Shikar." She said she tried to dissuade him from crime, but that he told her she was a coward, and turned her out. That night the room, where they lodged, was locked, and she and her husband slept in a shed in the yard. In the early morning, she said, the accused brought the corpse out and buried it. Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their Lordships, looking to the evidence, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN WATCHMAKERS.

CHARLES HEINIGER VS. CONSTANT DROZ AND ARNOLD AMSTUTZ.

THIS was a suit brought by the plaintiff carrying on business at Hornby Row, for the sale of Roskopf watches, against the defendants, who carry on business in Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, under the name of the West End Watch Company. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants should be restrained from importing or selling in India watches similar to the Roskopf watch or any watches having on their faces a circle with the word Horoscope therein, or any other design likely to deceive purchasers into the belief that such watches were the watches of the plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed the defendants should be restrained from disposing of such watches in their possession, that such watches should be delivered to him together with any profits that had been made on the sale of similar watches. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, were for the plaintiff; Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble were for the defendants.

The cross-examination of Mr. Arnold Amstutz, the second defendant, by Mr. Robertson, was continued during the morning. A good deal of discussion took place between counsel in regard to the relevancy of certain documents. Ultimately Mr. Robertson called upon the witness to produce certain letters that had passed between the witness and his partner, Mr. Droy, in regard to the Horoscope watches. The witness having declined to do so, Mr. Robertson, after some further argument, obtained an order for the defendant to give the plaintiff inspection of all documents material to the case by Wednesday afternoon. Pending such inspection Mr. Amstutz's further examination was deferred.

Hajee Mahomed, a dealer in Swiss watches, was examined by Mr. Raikes to show that the plaintiff had not the exclusive right to the use of the Roskopf trade mark in Bombay. The witness gave evidence that he had imported such watches direct from Europe.

Mr. Raikes said that, of the plaintiff had the right to restrain persons from importing watches resumbling the Roskopf watch, he should have even been better able to restrain the witness from importing the actual Raskopf Watch, where as he had not done so.

The witness, in answer to Mr. Robertson, said he had only imported three dozen Roskopf Watches. He obtained them through his London agent at a cheaper rate than he could have obtained them from the plaintiff.

Mohundas Cumulsey, another dealer in watches, stated he had purchased and sold both the Horoscope and Roskopf watches, but did not think they could be mistaken for one another to such an extent as to deceive purchasers.

At the end of the witness's examination, further hearing was adjourned till Thursday.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th October.

1. There will be practice (tiring at chatties) on Friday the 12th instant from 7 a.m. as previously arranged during the monsoon.

2. There will be Route Marching on Tuesday the 23rd instant, starting from the Riding School at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching.

G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay 10th October.

1. There will be 40 pr. R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall Compound and the Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Thursday at 8-15 p.m.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Club to-day Wednesday at 9-45 p.m.

3. There will be Morris Tube Practice at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on the 14th instant from 8-45 a.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual meeting of members and supporters of the Institute was held last evening in the hall of the institution, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., one of the vice-presidents, presiding in the absence of the president, Sir Lawrence Jenkins. The following are extracts from the directors' report:—

The committee of management have the pleasure to lay before the members a report of the operations of the Institute during the past year.

On the 31st March 1900, there were 104 life members, 5 honorary life members and 237 ordinary or quarterly members. Two life members joined the Institute during the year, and one life member having died his name was removed from the list. The numbers last year were 103, 5 and 246 respectively. Five hundred and one visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library during the year under review. The previous year the number was four hundred and three. The issues of old and new books, including periodicals, during the year were 67,410. The issues of the previous year were 65,440. The number of new books, &c., added to the library during the year was 501. It was made up as follows:—Books, &c., (other than novels) purchased from the General Working Fund and the Memorial and Endowment Funds 117, novels 159, books, &c., presented by Government, learned societies, &c, (see appendix A) 225—501. At the close of the year the Library contained 13,561 volumes. Eighty-three English, Continental and Indian Newspapers, Magazines, &c., were received during the year. The issues of periodicals were 25,550. The Lectures delivered during the session 1899-900 were as follows:—1st—By Professor M. McMillan, B.A., on Wednesday, the 17th January 1900, subject "Marmion." 2nd—By Mr. James Douglas, on Wednesday the 14th February 1900, on "Odds and Ends of Bombay History." 3rd—By Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., on Wednesday, the 20th March 1900, subject "The Transvaal War." The lectures were attended by the members, their families and friends. The Lecture Hall Building Fund (inclusive of the Endowment Fund, Rs. 8,133-12-10) now amounts to Rs. 17,849-0-11. There has been no change of importance in the staff of the establishment during the period under review, and the various duties have been satisfactorily carried on under Mr. Quanbrough's able management. The Institute building has been insured for Rs. 1,20,000 and the books and furniture for Rs. 30,000. The balance sheet and statements shewing in detail the items of income and expenditure of the different funds of the Institute for 1899 1900 are annexed to the report. The cash balance to the credit of the Society in the Bank of Bombay, and the National Bank of India, Limited, including an amount of Rs. 12-4-11 with the chief librarian and assistant secretary, at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,789-9-6 and the out-standing subscriptions to Rs. 258. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 24,500. In accordance with the usual practice, voting lists were circulated to the members of the Society at the close of the year, giving the names of members eligible for election. The lists sent in by members were duly examined by the scrutineers, Messrs. J. H. Hurst and C. E. McDonald, who reported the result to be as follows:— President, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt.; vice-presidents, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., F R. I. B. A., M. I. C. E., Mr. S. E. Shellim and Mr. A. F. Turner; directors, Mr. R. Watson, Mr. A. S. Sassoon, Mr. T. A. Savage, Mr. Byramjee N. Seervai, Mr. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee, Mr. C. E. Palmer, Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. C. C. James, C. E., Mr. G. L. Towers and Mr. A. L. Covernton, M. A.; honorary treasurer, Mr. G. Lund; honorary secretary, Mr. R. A. A. Jenkins.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions were passed thanking Messrs. E. Smith and W. J. Howard for auditing the accounts, and also the directors, president, vice-presidents and secretary for the able manner in which they managed the affairs of the Institute.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Foreland, 2,831 tons, Captain J McCutcheon. sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,020 tons, Captain J Slater, will sail to-day for Hongkong, &c, with a general cargo and Mr D Mackie and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 705 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Edward James, Mr and Mrs O Hoix and child, Brigadier General F Ventris, Major Porter, Lieut E M Nixon, Mrs Bamber and infant, two sisters of charity, Mr W B Roberts, Lieut A M McKae, Lieut E S Kimber, Lieut A F Hislop, Mr and Mrs C K Rundle, Mrs Heath Greidboy and infant, Mr F B Jackson, Rev Wallrath, Rev Huglin, Mr E L Bruce Lieut N J Good, Mr Oolcomul and 510 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCTOBER 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy			Wet Basin		Torpedo Catcher
Pomone		Symons	Wet Basin		Royal Navy
Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Clive		Baugh	Dry Dock		R I M
Canning		Pifford			R I Marine
Investigator		Heming			R I M S
Nancowry		Mills			R I M S
Chyebassa	1688	Forbes			M M & Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Khandalla	1318	Rickford			M M & Co
Foreland	2832	McCutcheon			M M & Co
Comeric	2594	Kennedy			Asiatic S N Co
Langbank	2966	Rout	Calcutta		M M & Co
Mars	2497	Curtis			P & O S N Co
Simla	1020	Bamber	P Gulf		M M & Co
Assyria	970	MacLean			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Clan Lamont	2285	Elliott	Antwerp	22-10	F M & Co
F	Hiroshima Maru	2535	Yoshizawa	Japan	14 10	N Y K
G	Mohammadi	1252	Raffin	Repairing		B & P S N Co
H	Akbar	1111	Baldovin	Calcutta		H C Joosub
K	Ballaarat	2800	Field			P & O Co
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
N	Sunda	4673	Andrews	Southampton		H M Govt
P	Zamania	2893	Lee	Southampton		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Mangalore	12 10	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhavnager	9 10	Do
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	13 10	Do
Premier	51	Esmail			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
2	Britannia	1991	Turner	Liverpool	18 10	W&A G&Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	15 10	F Baldovino
4	Bisagno	1509	Maganzini	Hongkong	1 10	Do
5	Coromandel	2887	Vibert	China	11 10	P & O Co
6	Oriental	3025	Jephson	Aden	13 10	P & O Co
8	Cy of Edinburgh	2060	Slater	China	10 10	F F & Co
10	Wistow Hall	2139	Williams	Karachi	13 10	K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	20 10	P & O S N Co
14	Avala	2388	Langworthy	Calcutta	10 10	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
9	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Oct 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Afghan s	McAllister	Zanzibar, &c.
	Vindobona s	Klausberger	Calcutta.
	Castleventry s	Laing	Rangoon.
	Foreland s	McCutcheon	Calcutta.

The steamer City of Edinburg, Captain Slater, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Hongkong, &c.

The steamer R Rubattino, entered for loading yesterday for Genoa, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—10 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Murray s—32 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.
Clan Mackenzie s—50 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM MANCHESTER.

Clan Lamont s—16 bales paper H Abdoolally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Wistow Hall s—100 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arabia s—5 cases brandy H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—20 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.
Stozenfels s—10 drums rectified spirit H J Rustomjee and Co'

FROM BORDEAUX.

Hispania s—35 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.
Oriental s—25 cases vermouth H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM PORT SAID.

Wistow Hall s—25 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

Tuesday's observations show that pressure has changed by small amounts except in eastern and Central districts and Central Provinces, where the barometer has risen briskly to rapidly. The storm has advanced in a north north-easterly direction and has continued to fill up and is now a shallow diffused depression lying over Chota Nagpur and the south-east of North-Western Provinces with pressure about one seventh inch in defect in central area. A few showers are reported from storm area, the only heavy falls being five-and-half inches at Benares and one inch at Ranchi and Goeakhpur. Pressure is very uniform over Burma and east of the Bay and rain has ceased entering in Lower and Central Burma and Tenasserim. Temperature is below normal in Sind, Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, and North Western and Central Provinces, and in excess in Peninsular Bengal and Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF OCTOBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·855	N	2	91·1	60·9	63	...	19·16	+2·14
Sirsa	32·812	NW	4	93·3	61·1	82	...	8·83	—3·63
Delhi	29·796	NW	2	88·2	68·1	52	...	29·59	+3·36
Agra	29·801	NW	4	92·0	64·9	53	...	19·22	—7·83
Cawnpore	29·791	Calm	2	87·8	74·6	86	...	29·54	+0·24
Allahabad	29·725	NNE	7	81·2	74·3	91	0·14	28·54	—7·44
Jhansi	29·828	NW	3	86·2	69·1	48	..	35·37	—1·92
Jacobabad	29·812	Calm	0	101·6	57·0	49	...	3·50	+0·77
Karachi	29·871	SE	4	97·4	65·2	71	...	1·9	—4·39
Jeypore	29·862	Calm	3	91·7	53·0	52	...	21·08	—5·16
Ajmere	29·890	Calm	2	88·9	5·2	70	...	23·47	+3·2
Deesa	29·87	E	7	98·1	64·0	34	...	28·56	+2·9
Ahmedabad	29·844	E	2	100·3	73·6	33	..	15·44	—21·10
Bhuj	29·857	W	3	97·3	70·9	43	...	17·12	+3·54
Jamnagar	29·837	ENE	8	97·1	71·2	52	..	21·91	—0·56
Rajkot	29·818	NW	3	97·4	66·9	47	..	37·50	+9·92
Bhownagar Para	29·820	W	3	97·1	66·8	48	...	31·01	+9·54
Veraval	29·815	NW	5	84·0	69·8	56	—	34·53	+15·55
Neemuch	29·879	N E	4	90·0	60·1	49	...	37·61	+7·18
Indore	29·842	Calm	2	88·3	60·1	62	...	33·98	+1·31
Saugor	29·817	N	5	81·4	65·6	5	...	40·20	—4·87
Jubulpore	29·754	NW	5	79·4	67·2	86	0·57	(2 5)	—2·97
Hoshangabad	29·852	SW	2	87·7	63·	76	...	45·16	—7·80
Khandwa	29·854	Calm	7	91·2	62·1	67	...	37·85	+7·38
Raipur	29·739	SW	10	76·7	6	83	0·22	56·9	+9·10
Nagpur	29·788	Calm	8	86·8	67·1	54	...	48·88	+4·25
Amraoti	29·844	W	9	88·2	65·8	56	...	37·14	—2·11
Akola	29·810	WNW	5	91·9	61·9	56	...	40·64	+8·22
Surat	29·837	Calm	2	93·2	71·0	78	...	34·09	—11·26
Malegaon	29·810	N	5	93·9	72·1	62	...	1·9	—9·58
Bombay	29·833	SSE	5	85·6	77·0	92	...	69·14	—1·84
Poona	29·859	Calm	6	92·0	69·9	79	...	25·04	+3·00
Ahmednagar	29·824	E	7	90·9	64·0	3	...	18·97	—0·34
Aurangabad	29·847	Calm	8	89·3	60·2	57	...	21·36	...
Sholapur	29·826	Calm	13	95·2	72·5	38	..	15·97	—10·55
Ratnagiri	29·816	Calm	4	85·4	74·9	87	..	96·97	—9·51
Belgaum	29·811	Calm	7	86·3	65·3	81	..	58·13	+19·35
Goa	29·83	Calm	6	84·5	75·4	93	...	92·	+9·49
Karwar	29·816	Calm	3	85·2	73·5	90	...	135·14	+18·38
Mangalore	29·823	SSW	1	86·3	74·4	75	...	139·33	+35·05
Calicut	29·804	SE	4	88·2	75·5	75	..	97·39	+10·49
Cochin	29·817	SSW	...	89·5	77·1	84	...	61·21	—11·33
Bangalore	29·833	SW	5	81·3	65·8	85	...	19·88	—1·87
Secunderabad	29·785	NW	7	[illegible]	69·5	50	...	23·21	—3·58
Masulipatam	29·761	WSW	5	94·1	79·6	79	...	12·05	—3·47
Bellary	29·790	WNW	6	93·2	73·2	53	...	10·78	—1·45
Cuddapah	29·783	W	G	97·2	75·8	58	...	15·21	—6·73
Madras	29·769	SSE	6	94·0	77·0	72	..	11·69	—5·61
Coimbatore	29·827	SSW	1	88·9	69·6	82	...	8·82	+2·70
Trichinopoly	29·787	W	7	98·1	71·9	73	...	13·37	—0·02
Negapatam	29·791	SW	8	95·2	78·4	82	...	14·37	+2·32
Colombo	29·831	SSE	7	92·0	76·0	89	...	26·08	+1·74
Aden	29·886	SW	8	89·3	76·9	81	...	0·00	—0·43

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light. M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·00 (73·79); G. T. H.=0·00 (74·32); St. G. H.=0·00 (73·27); C. P.=0·00 (69·14).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in Berar and at Nagpor, Raipore and Jubulpore, and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are highest in Lower Sind, Rajputana and Central India, and lowest at Allahabad and Jubulpore. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

The maximum temperature is from 4°. to 7°. in excess of normal at Trichinopoly, Karachi, Solapur and Cochin, and 5°. to 12°. in defect at Nagpur, Raipur, Jubulpore, Saugor, Allahabad and Jhansi. The minimum is from 6°. to 10°. in defect in Sind, Rajputana, Central India and at Karachi, Bhavnagar Para, Khandwa and Akola, and 4°. in excess at Malegaon and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° and the lowest 57° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes continue to be very irregular and the skies are densely to partially clouded in some few places, but there is a tendency to clearing.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Jubulpore and about a quarter of an inch at Allahabad and Raipur.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report has commenced to fill up but still exists to east of Jubulpore. Pressure is again falling in Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula, and an area of low pressure is forming to the eastwards of Ceylon in the Bay. Local scattered rain is likely in the North-West and Central Provinces.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for the Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 7.

10 p.m.	78·4

TUESDAY—OCT. 8.

6 a.m.	77·7
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	84·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th October,

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·791
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·872
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of wind*	NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	120
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
" " year	69·12
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of the 9th Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

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	Rs.
The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches	15
A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches	15
God Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14⅝ by 21¼ inches	15
Conquered, but not Subdued. 14⅝ by 21¼ ins.	15
A Race for Life (An incident at Waterloo), 14⅝ by 21⅜ inches	15

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.
By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12⅝ by 20 Vignette	15
The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette	15
Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20⅝ by 13⅞ inches	21
All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36¼ by 23 inches	31
Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32⅝ by 20¼ inches	31
The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36¼ by 23¼ inches	31

G. D. GILES.

The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33¾ by 19¼ inches	21

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18¼ inches	21

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17⅝ by 29⅝ inches	15
Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17⅞ by 29¼ inches	15
The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21¼ inches	21
"1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32⅝ by 18⅝ inches	31

MAUD EARL

What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28¼ by 21 inches	15

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34¼ by 18⅝	31

STANLEY BERKELEY.

Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 33¼ by 23¼ inches	21
Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36¼ by 23¼ inches	21

T. M. HEMY.

The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17¼ by 24⅝ inches	31

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .... £99 1-8 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes .... £100—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ... £109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ... £64 1-2 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London .... 29 11-16—1-16
Do New York .... 64 1-4—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25'13 1-2—1-2
Do. New York .... 4'83 7-8 —1
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 3 7-8 per cent. 1-8 p. c.
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. unchanged.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125,000.

Linseed, business done, April May, Amsterdam, 51s. 7 1-2d., tone firmer.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet all day with little doing and Banks disinclined to sell Telegraphic at 1s. 3 31-32d., and Demand at 1s. 4d. before December, though perhaps the 17th November might have been done. In Credits we can hear of nothing having been done as no concessions of any sort are obtainable:—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand "	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" " Francs	169 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 208
Hongkong "	" 153
Japan "	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 97 for Cash and 1 1-16 lower for the settlement of 31st instant and during the day the rate for the latter position declined to Rs. 96-12, at which a fair business passed, towards the close the rate improved to Rs. 96-14.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market is quiet with few alterations in prices.

Manockji Petit S. and W. Co.	Rs. 1,825
New Great Eastern Co	" 240
Mofussil Pressing Co.	" 412 1-2

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with rates unchanged and nothing doing.

COALS.—SEEBPORE has been sold for October-November shipment at Rs. 15.

SINGARENI.—"Stocked"—a sale is reported for November shipment at Rs. 13.

WHEAT.—The market is unchanged at Rs. 4-10-6 for White Delhi, April-May.

SEEDS.—LINSEED.—Market firm with rates unchanged, say Rs. 10-14.

RAPESEED is also firm at Rs. 7-15 to Rs. 8 for Brown Cawnpore.

POPPYSEED.—The market is strong and business has been done at Rs. 8-12.

CASTORSEED.—Unchanged at Rs. 40-8 to Rs. 40-12.

COTTON.—With the smart rise reported from Liverpool and New York New Crop is steadier and Re. 1 higher is quoted. In ready Cotton the market is quiet with little doing.

	Rs. Rs.
Bengal, Fine, ready	200 to 210
Do. F. G. ready	195 to 200
Do. do. Jany., 1901	199
Broach Fine, ready	225
Do. Good, ready	220
Do. do. March, 1901	243
Khandesh ready	213

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 300 bales. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.	April.-May	July-Aug.
5·63	5·55	5·34	5·28	5·24
plus 6-34	plus 15-64	plus 6-64	plus 6-64	plus 6·64

In New York—

	Bales.
Receipts at the Ports	49,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" Continent	9,000
Mid.-Uplands	11·8 = plus 1-8
Futures month of January	10·0 = plus 19
Do. do. April	10·09 = plus 17

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay on Sunday and Monday:—

Khandeish	1 bale.
Hinghunghat	73 bales.
Westerns	52 "
Bengals	50 "
Total...	176 "

Summary of Daily Arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

Wheat	17,785 cwts.
Linseed	1,256 "
Rapeseed	2,659 "
Gingellyseed	744 "
Poppyseed	84 "
Castorseed	3,193 "
Rice	40,348 "
Myrabollams	1,482 "

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th October.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	6	30 p.m.	8	23
Teheran	9	2	3 p.m.	...	37
Suez	9	2	55 p.m.	...	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th October.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	24	0	3
" Karachi	0	15	0	2
" Madras	2	17	0	1

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	87,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,36,000
Or per mile of Railway	189	314	9	512
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	8,91,875	19,78,618	27,027	28,97,520
Total for 11 weeks	9,78,875	21,23,618	31,027	31,33,520
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	84,812	1,78,571	2,072	2,65,455
Per mile of Ry. do.	184	387	5	576
Total to corresponding date do.	9,42,623	18,79,693	21,133	28,43,419

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 29,455
Increase to date .... " 2,90,071

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th September 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	2,20,000	7,000	3,37,000
Or per mile of Railway	67	134	4	205
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	11,28,317	30,12,646	62,158	42,08,121
Total for 11 weeks	12,38,317	32,32,646	69,158	45,40,121
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,09,183	3,10,453	8,145	4,27,780
Per mile of Ry do.	66	189	5	280
Total to corresponding date do.	11,67,268	29,76,953	88,972	42,33,203

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 90,781
Increase to date .... " 3,06,918

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CHRISTIAN—September 21, at Monghyr, the wife of H O Christian, of Chupraon, Monghyr, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CUNNINGHAM—CARTER—September 20, at All Saints' Church, Bangalore, by Rev F W Heycock, M A, Mr D J Cunningham, Government Telegraphs, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr F MoL Carter, Neptune Estate, Chittagong.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1900.

THE Conservative majority over the combined Liberal and Nationalist forces exhibits no sign of decline. The figures now stand: 327 Conservatives and Unionists, 97 Liberals and Liberal Imperialists and 69 Nationalists. In the event of a division on annexation questions the majority of the Government would be simply enormous. Many Liberals endeavour to throw the blame for their defeat on the speech Mr. Herbert Gladstone made at the commencement of the campaign. In that he told them his party could not possibly come into power and dismissed the twin issues of the War and Home Rule from the contest. It was a mistake to imagine that the plea for domestic legislation would appeal to the masses. They only understand domestic legislation as meaning more taxation, and as for laws—they will tell you they have laws enough; they do not want to be legislated out of existence. There is an ever-increasing tendency to spread-eagleism among the masses in England, and "the glorious empire on which the sun never sets" is in their eyes of very much larger area that modern works on geography persist in recording. Almost every workingman whether he knows it or not, is in favour of expansion. That the polls this month have revealed in a more pronounced manner than ever before. No change of party is recorded in any of the constituencies whose reports are in to-day, except in the Radcliffe division of Lancashire and the Carmarthen districts. In the former of these two entirely new candidates stood and Mr. T. B. Taylor, Liberal, defeated Mr. J. Cross, the Conservative, who hoped to win the seat by the six hundred votes his predecessor, Colonel Mellor, had to the good last General Election. In the Carmarthen district Mr. D. Davies has unseated Sir J. Jones Jenkins, whose Conservative victory of 52 did not require much effort to disperse. Besides the defeat of Sir John the returns also chronicle the passing of Sir William Wedderburn and Sir Donald Currie, the former vacating the seat for Banffshire and the latter for West Perth. Major Rasch, who has been returned for Chelmsford, formerly sat for South-East Essex, a seat he won by 1940 votes. Mr. James White Martin of Dundee, who was unsuccessful for St. Andrew's Burghs in 1892 has been returned for Forfarshire; Mr. John Wilson, a Clyde coal-master for Falkirk; the Right Hon. C. H. Hemphill, Q. C., the rejected of West Derby, Liverpool, and Hastings and afterwards Solicitor General for Ireland, for North Tyrone. His selection for this constituency caused "the famous Omagh revelations which led to the ruption between Mr. Healy and Mr. Justin McCarthy. Gorton returns Mr. Hatch for the fourth time and St. Andrews has again chosen Mr. H. T. Anstruther. A hundred and seventy-seven returns have still to come in.

THE record of progress in the Mysore State during the last official year is as interesting as accounts of things accomplished always are. In this respect the Mysore report invariably affords good reading. Happy is the state that has no history, but happiest of all is the state whose history is a record of the victories of peace which, we are assured, are no less renowned than those of war. The outstanding feature of Mysore's administration during the past year is the fact that a beginning has been made with the great scheme for utilising the power of the Cauvery Falls. The completion of that project should lead to a great industrial development in the state and it should especially give an immediate impetus to the development of the mineral resources of Mysore. The gold mines which are already being worked are annually producing the precious metal in increasing amount, and last year they yielded gold to the value of £1,804,759. Prospecting has also been carried out to a considerable extent, and the possibility of a cheap motive power to work machinery will undoubtedly have an important effect on the future working of the gold-fields. But the inauguration of the scheme for harnessing the Cauvery has not been the only industrial enterprise of the year. Extensive irrigation works which were previously sanctioned have been commenced and the most important of these is the great Marikanave Reservoir which is to be formed across the Bedavate River. Work on this undertaking has been in full swing during the past twelve months; the estimated cost of construction is 39 lakhs and the year's work represented an expenditure of nearly six and a half lakhs. Progress was also made in the construction of new tanks and aqueducts in other districts and the repair of existing reservoirs. New roads, bridges and other public works were carried out, the total outlay on that head amounting to over forty-four lakhs. A recent recrudescence of plague led to the suspension of the annual assembly of representative ryots and merchants at which the account of the year's work in the state is usually given. But on the whole Mysore suffered less severely from plague during the year now closed than in the preceding twelve months. The attacks were 6,597 against 14,831 and the deaths were 5,001 as compared with 12,272. The mortality from this cause was thus less than half that of the previous period and the aggregate plague expenditure was less by nearly three lakhs, being Rs. 4,64,627 as against Rs. 7,50,640.

The state was happily spared any severe visitation of famine such as devastated other parts of India. The rainfall was less than normal, crops suffered in consequence and there was a general rise in prices of food. But the markets were well supplied and there was no considerable depletion of stocks of food-grains stored in anticipation of a bad year. Fodder was sufficient except in a few districts, and there the difficulty was met by state forests being opened to the free grazing of the ryots' cattle. No relief works were opened until towards the close of the official year when in the Bagepalli taluk of the Kolar district and the Mandya taluk of the Mysore district a few test works were begun to give relief to villagers who then felt the pinch of distress. Since then prospects have been considerably improved by bounteous rain. The Finances of the State may be fairly described as flourishing. There was a surplus of ordinary revenue over expenditure of Rs. 2,34,902, but if the income and expenditure on account of railways be included there was a net deficit of Rs. 7,47,220. This is mainly due to a capital outlay of Rs. 6,51,068 and the heavy amount annually payable as interest to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company on the expended portion of the railway capital of the Mysore-Harihar line. The year, however, began with a balance of Rs. 139,07,688, so that after deducting the deficit there remains a balance of Rs. 131,60,468, which includes the Jodhpur loan of 25 1-2 lakhs. A special fund is in course of formation for the redemption of the Southern Mahratta Railway debenture loan of £1,200,000. By means of the investment of interest on securities a fund of Rs. 180 lakhs will have accumulated on the 1st March, 1936, an amount sufficient to redeem the debenture loan on that date. The completion of the survey settlement of Nanjangud taluk increased the area of land under cultivation, but there was a slight falling off in land revenue due to decreased receipts from sales. The extension of the tax on toddy trees led to a considerable increase of excise revenue but plague and the famine prices of food had the effect of reducing the consumption of arrack. In times of dearth luxuries are the first to be sacrificed. The royalty on gold mining amounted to Rs. 90,239, an increase of Rs. 27,369 over the previous year and most other items of revenue show an advance.

In the expenditure totals the absence of a grant similar to that of the previous year in respect of the DamodarDass Charities accounted for a decrease of over five and a half lakhs under miscellaneous charges. There were slight increases on excise establishment, a gratifying increase of Rs. 20,627 in interest, due to a greater number of deposits in the Savings Bank and increases under the heads of administration, police, education, medical and public works. The greater expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 38,964 and was due to the revision of the educational department. There are 3,884 educational institutions in the state, having an attendance of 97,052 boys and 15,754 girls, the latter showing an increase of over two thousand compared with the previous year. The total amount spent on education was Rs. 10,42,046. There are sixty agricultural banks which granted loans to the extent of Rs. 2,24,733. In addition to the operations of these useful institutions encumbered Inamdars were given advances by the state amounting to Rs. 1,06,271, a sum of Rs. 41,666 was granted for improvement of lands and in pursuance of the policy adopted in 1891 further loans were made for the construction of irrigation wells. Since 1891-92 Rs. 6,76,712 have been sanctioned for the construction of 2,984 such wells and 1,703 have been actually completed. Last year Rs. 20,968 were advanced for 143 wells. The budget for the current year estimates an income of Rs. 180,19,000 and an expenditure of Rs. 190,79,000, which includes several unusual charges such as the expenses of the marriage of the Maharaja and his sister during the past year. That double event cost the state Rs. 4,80,000. Rs 75,000 are provided for the reception of distinguished personages, the most distinguished of whom will be the Viceroy who intends to visit the state next month. Another Rs. 65,000 is provided for buildings for the extra police force which has been sanctioned for the Kolar Gold-fields. Mysore has long established its reputation as a model state and the record of the past year is but another proof of its continuous progress.

SURGEON-GENERAL BAINBRIDGE'S annual report on the Mofussil Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay was issued yesterday. It records a year of heavy work both in hospitals and among out-door patients. There are 343 of these institutions in working order and they last year treated 2,029,422 persons, a quarter of a million more than in the previous year. Of the total 1,996,591 were out-door patients, also a great increase. Plague and famine led to a readier resort to hospitals. But the attendance of patients is rapidly returning to normal. Of the total increase of patients Guzerat returned 41 per cent., the Konkan and the Deccan each 26 per cent., and Sind seven. It therefore seems probable to General Bainbridge that the large attendance in Guzerat was due to the comparative freedom from plague and to the commencement of privation due to scarcity, whilst the relatively small increase of the totals in the Deccan were attributable to the greater prevalence of plague. Each of the Konkan collectorates shows a decided increase in the totals, this being associated with moderate or slight epidemics of plague. In Khandesh, Sholapur and Dharwar, in which plague prevailed only to a moderate extent, the increase in attendance was very marked. In Guzerat, though the increase in the total number treated amounted to 115,998, there was a reduction in attendance in the Kaira, Panch Mahals, Mahi Kantha and Palanpur districts, which were only to a small extent affected by plague. The number of plague cases dealt with in mofussil hospitals was 134,234 and of these 103,652 proved fatal, not at all a bad proportion of recoveries. These figures however show increases of 17,710 and 16,392, respectively on the previous year. Surgical operations numbered 72,518. The income of many hospitals improved to an appreciable extent. The Lady Dufferin Hospital at Karachi for the first time reported promising results, while at Matheran it is recorded that Major Collie's good management resulted in the collection of a sum nearly five times as large as the average of the previous three years. All the principal hospitals are separately reported upon; that at Poona, the David Sassoon General Hospital, being especially referred to as requiring rather extensive and very necessary improvements in its sanitary arrangements, the cost of which Poona itself might very well defray.

THE "Standard," whose special correspondents are usually men of standing and undisputed credibility, published a letter from one of those versatile gentlemen in Pretoria in which he said that Mr. Michael Davitt has left the Transvaal capital "broken and sick at heart and completely disillusioned by the Boers." The correspondent did not claim to have had an interview with Mr. Davitt; nor to have heard his statements at first hand. He gave the information on the strength of what two Nonconformist Ministers told him Mr. Davitt had said to them on the railway-station platform. Now that the Free State is conquered, said he, and we are quite unable to resist alone the might of England, in the interests of humanity and to prevent further blodshed, we will surrender. Instead of doing this, said Mr. Davitt, they have sent a message of a threatening character, telling Lord Roberts that they will blow up the mines or destroy Johannesburg if some terms are not made. What the terms are they do not state, and they do not really mean to carry out the threat. Their whole action will cover them with ignominy and contempt before the civilised world. They purpose prolonging the business "without seriously meaning to fight, for the one object of heaping up the bars of gold they are taking from the mines and of accumulating and hoarding them in obedience to the dictation of that old man Paul Kruger." Mr. Davitt was also credited with having reflected on the courage of the Boers at Kroonstad and said: "I wrote to my papers this rubbish about the grand stand that was to be made at Kroonstad—speaking through them to Europe. I would give one hundred pounds to withdraw what I have written." Mr. Davitt must have a "double" who is having a good time in Pretoria. It was the Dromio of Ephesus, not he of Syracuse, who made use of this language, and Mr. Davitt in a letter to the "Standard" says that any correspondent who attributed any such words or sentiments to him was in error. The "only regret I felt in leaving Pretoria is the one I still have with reference to the infamous war which your country has waged against these people, and that is, that victory has not been where justice was, on the side of the Boers." Those words and sentiments appear above his own name, so that it would appear those people whwoere preparing to rejoice that Mr. Michael Davitt had at last seen the error of his ways were a little premature.

THE article we quoted yesterday by Sir Reymond West on Mahomedan Law, will be found in full in the second number of the "Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation."

MR. HESELTINE, Assistant Secretary, Financial Deparment, goes on two months' leave in November, Mr. Carson acting for him.

THE number of plague cases reported on Friday was seven, and deaths from the same cause seven. The total mortality was 100. Three fresh plague cases were recorded in Calcutta on Saturday with the same number of deaths from that cause, the total mortality being 97.

THE Governor-General in Council having sanctioned a survey for a connection between the proposed Gya-Katrasgarh Railway and the Midnapur-Boojudih extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, together with several branches from the same, for the purpose of opening up various portions of the Jherriah coal fields, the same is placed under the control of the Director of Railway Construction. The survey will be known as the Jherriah Connection Survey.

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AN unprecedented drought is at present being experienced in Assam, and is causing the gravest anxiety both as regards the tea and native crops. Telegraphic advices to hand are to the effect that no rain worth speaking of has fallen for a full month. The heat is intense, and the crops are almost a complete failure. While Calcutta was nearly drowned out with over 40 inches of rain in one week, not a drop of rain fell in the Assam valley. Matters are very little better in Cachar and Sylhet, and unless a change takes place soon the wind-up of the tea season will be very different from what was expected when the revised estimate of the tea crop was prepared.

IN the Punjab according to the latest returns, the relief works in Gurgaon are closed and there are now none open except in Hissar, where there are still 944 persons working, a decrease in that district of 29 since the previous week; there has also been a slight diminution of the numbers of dependants and of people in poor houses in Hissar. In Rohtak, Gurgaon and Karnal the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief show a decline, the total numbers in British districts of all classes of famine relief being now 23,848 against 29,468. Among the Native States the works have been closed in Nabha, and there is a general decrease of over 2,000 receiving relief. The Province as a whole has now 34,069 persons on the rolls against 41,730 shown in the preceding returns.

THE German papers confirm the statement that Queen Victoria will visit the Empress Frederick early in October, and will also visit Coburg to see the Grand Duke.

THE health of the Empress Frederick is said to have considerably improved. She now makes excursions in the neighbourhood of Friedrichshof, when the weather is fine, while formerly she remained whole days in the house.

THE National Executive Board of United Mineworkers of America has declined to declare a strike until further efforts at conciliation have been made. If the employers do not meet the demands of the men in a given time a strike will be ordered.

EXCAVATIONS now being made in the Forum have led to the discovery of the head and forepart of a marble horse. The fragment is of beautiful execution, and great value is attached to it. It is believed that it dates from the second century before Christ.

A SEVERE breach is reported on the railway line between Toungoo and Swa stations, a distance of about thirty miles. There was also a breach on the Prome section between Paungde and Nattalin, which caused a delay of over four hours, but this breach has been since repaired.

AT the Wesleyan festival services at Aylesbury, after the evening collection a lady's diamond ring was found in one of the plates. Attached to it was a slip of paper: "To be valued and sold—the proceeds to be given to the Indian Famine Fund." Already big offers have been made.

THE Spanish police have arrested a Swiss at St. Sebastian who had recently arrived from the United States. He is alleged to be an Anarchist. Papers were found in his trunk giving directions for the murder of President Loubet. These have been handed to the French Police.—"Central News."

A SOLDIER (the son of a village clergyman in West Kent), in a letter to his father, makes the following significant request: "Please send me a box of cigarettes, but label the parcel 'Religious Tracts,' and then I shall be certain to receive them. I don't know whether you have already forwarded any. I haven't received them. If you direct the box as above it will reach me all right."

THE Belleisle, which was used it will be remembered, as a target-ship for the Majestic off Selsea Bill, is to have two sections of her hull fitted with Harveyed-steel armour-plates similar to those which will form the side-armour of the Drake and Monmouth class of armoured cruisers; so it looks as if we were to witness further gunnery trials.

FROM Naples we learn of the death there, at 76 years of age, of Dr. Elisio Marini, the embalming expert. He has left the secret of his method to his daughter. It was Dr. Marini who, obtaing some of Garibaldi's blood from the surgeon who attended the hero after the battle of Aspromonte, coined two medals made therefrom, and enabled Italians to say with truth, "Garibaldi's blood will shine red for ever.

A WORKMAN named Charles Mills had a marvellous escape at a Thornaby-on-Tees shipyard. When engaged in oiling operations he was drawn into a mass of machinery, and after being whirled round four times was flung a distance of twenty feet. When picked up he was found to be only severely bruised. His clothing, which was the means of his being caught, was all torn off, and this udoubtedly saved his life.

A CENTRAL NEWS message from Rome reports that a students, party, consisting of 150 Americans, Belgians, and Germans, explored the Catacombs on 4th September. On emerging from the vaults two Americans were found to be missing, and they were vainly searched for all night by detachments of workmen. About eight the next morning, however, they were found in a distant recess in an exhausted and deplorable condition.

THE relatives of the late Mr. Benjamin Baker, the proprietor of the pottery and brickmaking works at Hoo-street, Werburg, near Rochester, are offering a reward for information to clear up the mystery surrounding his death. When he left Hoo Institute late at night he state that he should make an inspection of his kiln fires before going home, and no one appears to have seen him again until he was found lying in the public road in a pool of blood, with terrible injuries to his head. His money remained in his pockets.

CRICKETERS will receive with extreme regret the news from South Africa of the death in action of Mr. H. T. Stanley. Without ever taking a very high place, he was a good batsman of the safe, steady school, and at various times did useful work for Somerset. Last year, though he only scored 367 runs in a dozen county matches, he played an innings of 127 against Gloucestershire on the Gloucester ground. going in first and staying till the score was up to 400. This was his first and only hundred in county cricket.

THE Queen worked four scarves with her own hands for her soldiers fighting in South Africa, and one of them has been received from the front by a warrior's wife living in theneighbourhood of Windsor Castle. The scarf in question was awarded to Colour-Sergeant Feerett as the best soldier in the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, and he has sent it home to his wife at Slough. It is of khaki colour, is beautifully made of wool, and bears the letters "V. R. I." in white silk. It is about a yard in length, and nine inches in width, and has a deep fringe. Colour-Sergeant Ferrett naturally prizes it very highly, and so does his wife. One of the Colour-Sergeant's officers ventured to say it would be worth £500, and he himself values it as much as he would a V. C. Mrs. Ferrett, who was interviewed by a representative of the Press yesterday, says her husband's regiment has been with General Hildyard, under General Buller, and has seen a lot of fighting.

THE new King of Italy recently had a long conference with Professor Grassi, who has been studying the question of malaria in the Roman Campagna. His Majesty, whose intimate knowledge of the question surprised the Professor, said he had two things specially at heart: the welfare of the army and the problem of colonization in Italy, which seemed to him indissolubly connected with the question of the malaria. He observed that his father, in the speech from the Throne in 1890, had promised a law on colonization, and that many projects had been presented but that the Parliamentary and scientific investigations had resulted in nothing practical. Now that recent examination had ascertaiod that the anophele mosquito was the propagator of malaria in human beings, the problem was arriving at a solution. The King (writes our Naples correspondent) wished to be informed of all results obtained by recent experiments at Albanella, and expressed the desire to see Professor Grassi again very soon before the long-wished-for law was presented to the Chamber.

THE death has taken place at Kingston-on-Thames of Angelo Valenti, aged thirty-three, of Fairfield Place, and a warrant has been issued, charging Stephano Marcella, an Italian, of the same locality, with his wilful murder. It appears that for some time past a feud has existed beteen the two men, and the cause is stated to be a woman. On Tuesday night a quarrel arose, in the course of which razors, daggers, and knives were freely used. The combatants were thoroughly exhausted, and both covered with blood. They were eventually separated by their friends, but the feud had not died out, as subsequent events proved. On Wednesday morning Valenti, it is stated, went into his rival's house, and, producing a stiletto, threatened to plunge it into Marcella's heart. He had no sooner uttered this threat than he dashed at the other man, shouting out that if he did not kill last night, he would then. Marcella stepped quickly on one side, and, seizing a heavy chopper, dealt, so it is alleged, Valenti a tremendous blow on the skull. Valenti fell to the ground, and was subsequently taken to the Victoria Hospital, suffering from an injury to the brain. He lingered for three days and then died.

A LONDON correspondent writes:—I hear from a German visitor in London that much disquiet is being occasioned to German business men by the evident intention of the Kaiser to exploit the Chinese situation in the interests of militarism. Deep misgiving is felt at the elation caused by the appointment of Count von Waldersee as generalissimo of the allied forces in China, for this clearly means the despatches of German troops to China. The tone of the speeches made by Kaiser and Count increased the alarm, and it is now thought in Berlin that the Reichstag will be summoned in a few weeks and will be asked to sanction the despatch of twenty or thirty thousand German troops to the Far East—a course which must involve very serious expenditure. I am assured from the same private source from which this information is drawn that no effective opposition can be offered to such proposals. Herr Eugen Richter, the Free Trade Liberal leader, has only about 25 followers. The Social Democrats number 60. These are the only parties that can be relied upon to resist the expedition, though they may possibly obtain a certain amount of support from the Clericals who helped to modify the Naval Bill. The Reichstag can do a good deal to resist reactionary tendencies in domestic politics, but it has yet to learn how to break-down the Bismarckian tradition that foreign policy is the exclusive preserve of the Emperor and the Imperial bureaux.

ON terms of the remit made to them at the meeting of the general committee held at St. Andrews on June 6 last the executive committee have now carefully reconsidered the question of the application of the F. G. Tait Memorial Fund. At the meeting referred to the opinion was expressed and received considerable support that the funds at the disposal of the committee should form the nucleus of a professionals' and caddies' benevolent fund. The executive committee have now made full inquiry into the constitution and working similar benevolent funds, including the Crickets' Fund Friendly Society, with the result that they are confirmed in their opinion that, having regard to the amount available, any such scheme, however desirable, is at present impracticable. The fund has now reached the sum of £1,219 odd, to which there will fall to be added the amount of the fund raised by the Royal and Ancient from golf clubs, provided the committee appointed to administer that fund approves of the executive committee's decision regarding the form of of the memorial. Thus of an aggregate calculated at £1,616, there has already been devoted to the equipping and endowing of a bed in the Scottish South African Hospital the sum of £120 and expenses will come to £46, leaving for disposal say £1,450. The executive committee recommend that this sum be applied as follows:—In endowing a bed in the Edinburgh Royal Infantry £1,000, and in endowing a bed in the Cottage Hospital, St. Andrews, £450.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Russian official despatches show that all the Powers by arrangement participated in the occupation of Shanhai-kwan, but Russian troops held the whole of the railway between Tongku and Shanhai-kwan.

The Russians from Port Arthur have captured Mukden after defeating the Chinese and taking a number of modern guns.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

The Chitral reliefs are on their way north from Chakdara, having reached Sarai yesterday when all was well. The tribesmen are engaged cutting their crops, and everything is quiet.

THE TRANSFRONTIER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The troops concentrated at Datta Khel, under Brigadier-General Hill, for the punishment of the Madda Khels are—No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery, the 2nd Sikhs, the 5th Punjab Infantry, the 27th Punjab Infantry, and No. 1 Company Bengal Sappers.

CRICKET: PARSEES VS. SIMLA.

Simla did better against the Parsees to-day, Onslow compiling 44, Walton 18, and Hensman 15 and the innings closed for 118 runs; while the Parsees in their second venture made 194 runs, Patel contributing 26, Colabawala 10, Modi 33, Raja (sr.) 25, Raja (jr.) 37, Machliwala 4, Merhomji 30, Poochkhana 1, Tawaria 10, and Bomanji 14. D. B Daruwalla retired hurt early in the game after making four. The match will be continued to-morrow.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

The increase in the plague mortality which has been a marked feature of the recent returns, is temporarily arrested, only 2,123 deaths having occurred during the past week in India against 2,136 in the previous seven days. Calcutta had 88 deaths against 101 and Bombay District 1,142 against 1,215. In Mysore alone the number of plague deathst continues to rise, the figures being 765 this week against 696 last week.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Another small outbreak of cholera is reported from Secunderabad, the 4th Hussars in the past two days having had eight cases with four deaths.

Lieutenant W. D. Shaw, 2nd Royal Scots, died at Wellington yesterday, of enteric fever.

Captain Fife is granted six months' extension of his appointment as Adjutant, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment.

The death of Lieutenant-Colonel Batten, near Dera Ismail Khan, on Monday, was due to accidental poisoning occasioned by cumulative effect of strychnia taken as a hypnotic during illness.

Lieut-Colonel Aylmer, V. Co, is posted to the Military Works Department, Punjab.

The following postings have been made :—Assistant Adjutant Generals—Colonel Plowden and Major Wadison to the Bombay Command, Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals—Captains Fowler and Sullivan to the Punjab Command and Major Coleman and Captain Thomas to the Madras Command, Major Coleman continuing to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, Oct. 9.

The first match in the first round of the Harris Football Tournament between the Royal Irish Regiment and the East Yorkshires was played on the Gymkhana ground this afternoon. The attendance was very large. The present holders of the Cup are the Shropshire Light Infantry. The Royal Irish, during the first ten minutes, had the best of the exchanges and carried the sphere into the Yorkshire half, where they made several fruitless attempts. The game was very slow. The Irishmen displayed a better combination, their forwards passed the ball remarkably well, and several good attempts made during the half-time were ably saved by the opposite goal-keeper. During the latter half period the Irishmen still continued to confine their opponents to their own quarters. Lieutenant Hurber, of the Irish, found an opening and centred well, but another who took the shot sent it much to the right. Nothing was scored. Score nil. The match will be fought out again to-morrow morning.

DEATH OF A BOOK-MAKER.

Mr. Joseph Arnold, a book-maker, died at the Sassoon Hospital this evening. The deceased, after returning from the races on Monday, complained of feeling unwell and grew gradually worse. During the night medical assistance was sent for, and as no signs of recovery was visible deceased was removed to the Sassoon Hospital in a state of collapse where in spite of every attention he died shortly after five. Death was due to the failure of the heart's action. Deceased was an English Jew and leaves behind him a wife and two children. Funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha arrived here day before yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Oct. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Victoria, arrived here from Colombo this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Japan, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 9.

H. M. S. Flagship Highflyer with, Admiral, arrived at Trincomalee to-day.

Mail steamer Ceylon, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand from Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Aden on the evening of the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats steady.

Good Bhownugger 4 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	29 11-15

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS AGAIN ACTIVE.

HONOURS FOR THE COLONIALS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Lord Roberts reports that an infantry patrol surprised the Boers near Frankfort and captured twelve of them.

Edwards, the Commander of the Scouts, who has been very active latterly, surrendered yesterday, at Krugersdorp with six followers.

The Boers have entered Ficksburg, Wepener and Roxsville. A large British force is endeavouring to surround them.

It is stated that the Queen will receive a representative Colonial contingent of 5,000 men at the end of November, when Lord Roberts will be present.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Chasetown, said a Crown Colony would replace the military administration as soon as organised resistance had ceased; and when the Boers had accepted the situation they would receive the same government as our great Colonies and enjoy more liberty even than before.

BRITISH CASUALTIES DURING THE WAR.

TOTAL LOSSES EXCEED 40,000.

The War Office the day before the mail left issued a table of casualties in the Field Force, South Africa, reported during the week ending September 15, and the total casualties reported since the beginning of the war up to and including the week. The casualties in action during the week were :—

	Officers.	N. C. O. & men.
Killed	2	35
Wounded	9	133
Died of wounds in South Africa (included in wounded)	1	18
Missing and prisoners	1	9

The other casualties reported during the week were :—

Died of disease in South Africa	—	110
Accidental deaths	—	6
Invalids sent home	20	262

The total casualties other than in action up to and including the week were :—

Died of disease in South Africa	149	5,582
Accidental deaths	3	107
Invalids sent home :—		
Wounded	—	3,961
Sick	1,239	22,896
Not specified which	—	1,342

The total losses reported up to and including the week are therefore :—

Killed in action	285	2,718
Died of wounds	89	797
Missing and prisoners (excluding those who have been recovered or have died in captivity	12	*809
Prisoners who have died in captivity	3	86
Died of disease	149	5 582
Accidental deaths	3	107
Sent home as invalids	1,239	†28 199
Totals	1,777	38,928

Total losses reported (exclusive of sick and wounded men now in British hospitals in South Africa), 400,750.

* This total probably includes a large number of men reported "missing" who subsequently rejoined but whose return was not notified.

† Of these 178 have died, 781 have been discharged from the service as unfit, and 917 are in hospital.

ENTERTAINMENT AT BHOWNAGAR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHOWNAGAR, Oct. 8.

To-day being a Hindu holiday, Ashwini Purnima, ushering in and welcoming the advent of the cold season, Azam Vajeshanker Gowrishanker, the present Dewan, gave a successful garden-party to his Highness the Maharajah Saheb. His house was most tastefully decorated with lamps, festoons, &c., and nothing was wanting to make the function highly successful. There was a large gathering of invited guests, consisting of high officials of the State with a fair sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen. The programme gone through consisted of native vocal and instrumental music with new songs, composed chiefly by local men of talent. Some complimentary verses in Gujarati and Sanskrit were recited and a short lecture on native music was delivered by Mr. Burve, a distinguished pupil of the late Maula Bax of Baroda. After light refreshments to all the guests the party broke up, all extremely pleased with the function and his Highness the Maharajah left the place amid loud cheers.

THE SAVANTWADI STATE TILE AND BRICK FACTORY.

SAVANTWADI, Oct. 9.

The ceremony of introducing steam-power machinery in the Savantwadi State Tile and Brick Factory of Messrs. Y. D. Kotnis and Company was performed to-day, at 8-30 a.m , at the hands of Mr. L. P. Walsh, C. I. E., Political Agent, Savantwadi, the leading citizens and principal officials of the State were present. Mr. S. Y. Kotnis read his report on the progress of the factory to which Mr. Walsh replied, congratulating the manager and the proprietor upon the well-being of the factory and the proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of pan-supari and attar.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

WELSH *VS.* BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A FRIENDLY match was played between these teams last evening, when the Welsh won by one goal and one try to nil. Neither side were fully represented—the Welsh lacking the services of Richards at three-quarters, Daley and Watts at half-back, and Lieutenant Everett, Doble and Cresswell in the front rank. The Gymkhana were minus Kemp at back, Tucker, half-back, and Thornton and White forwards. They had, however, playing Captain Mayne and Lieutenants Harman and Balderstone. The game was very close and at half-time nothing had been scored, but a few minutes before time Wilkes ran in a try, and a few minutes after Kent got over, and Harper converted.

THE "KALIDAS" CASE.

THE hearing of this case was resumed at Benares on Monday, when the accused were defended by Vakils Charu Chander Ghose, of the Calcutta High Court, and Karandikar, of Satara.

Mr. Lakshman, Translator to the High Court, Bombay, stated in cross-examination that he had translated the articles literally and also freely where necessary. Some of the words translated by him bore other meanings also, but he had followed the context.

Krishnarao, owner of the press at which the "Kalidas" is printed, deposed to the poverty of Krishnaji, the accused, and to the circulation of the paper, which has 25 subscribers in these provinces, and 300 in all.

The defence insisted on the examination of Mr. O'Conor as complainant, but this being disallowed by the Court, he was examined as a witness. Mr. O'Conor deposed that he had received instructions from the Local Government to file informations in the Court against the "Kalidas," and that he was permitted to choose articles on which the prosecution could stand. He did not know Marathi.

The defence put in several issues of the "Times of India", the "Pioneer," the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," and the "Bengalee," and the Cooper's Hill College resolution of Lord George Hamilton, on which the accused relied, and also urged several legal defects which were overruled.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

LATEST RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The latest returns show that 327 Unionists, 94 Liberals and 69 Nationalists have been elected.

There is no alteration in the gains.

The members for the following places have been re-elected, viz :—Forfarshire, Falkirk, Tyrone (North), Gorton and St. Andrews.

The following have been elected :—Major Rasch (Conservative) Chelmsford; Black, (Liberal) Banffshire; Stroyan (Unionist) Perthshire (West).

LATER.

Ninety-seven Liberals have now been elected.

The Liberals have gained Radcliffe and Carmarthen Districts.

The member for Rhondda has been re-elected.

The following have been elected :—Taylor (Liberal) for Radcliffe, Davies (Liberal) for Carmarthen District.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

BANFFSHIRE, Mr Black (L).

1895—Sir W Wedderburn (L)	2,977
J A Grant (C)	2,467

ESSEX (Mid), Major F C Rasch (C).

Mr T Usborne (C) unopposed in 1895.

FALKIRK, Mr J Wilson (C).

1895—J Wilson (C)	4,078
H Smith (L)	3,822

FORFARSHIRE, Captain J Sinclair (L).

J M White (L)	5,159
Hon C M Ramsay (C)	4,718

On resignation of Mr J M White (polling Jan. 30th, 1897).—

Captain J Sinclair (L)	5,423
C M Ramsay (C)	4,965

LANCASHIRE, (Gorton) Mr E F G Hatch (C).

1895—Hatch (C)	5,865
Pankhurst (Lab)	4,261

PERTHSHIRE (West), Mr Stroyan (C).

1895—Currie (C)	3,379
J D Hope (L)	3,087

ST. ANDREW'S (District), Mr H L Anstruther (L).

1895—Anstruther	1,185
J Paton (L)	989

TYRONE (North), Rt Hon C H Hemphill (L).

1895—Hemphill (L)	2,948
W Wilson (C)	2,857

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS." ABOUT MEMBERS.

Archdale, Edward M (C), elected for Fermanagh, North D '98; s of the late Mr Nicholas Archdale, of Crocknacrieve, co. Fermanagh; b '53; E Naval School at Portsmouth, whence he entered the Royal Navy as a cadet in '66; midshipman '68, Sub-Lieut '72, Lieut. '75, retired '80. He has served on the China Mediterranean, Cape, and West Coast of Africa stations, at which last he held the position of first Lieut of the Dwarf, a doublescrew composite gun-vessel carrying four guns; J P, D L co Fermanagh, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff in '84.

Anstruther, H I (L U), elected for St. Andrews Burghs '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; 2nd s of the late Colonel Sir R. Anstruther, Bart, M P; b '60; E Eton and Edinburgh University; called to the Scotch Bar '85; formerly Lieutenant Fife Light Horse Volunteers; principal L U. Whip; appointed a Lord of the Treasury and second Whip in the Salisbury Administration '95.

Finlay, Sir R Bannatyne, Q C (L U), elected for Inverness District '95; sat for same constit. '85-92 e s of Dr W Finlay, of Edinburgh; b '42; E Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University (M D '63) called to the English Bar, Middle Temple, '67, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit; Q C '82; Bencher '84; J P and D L for Inverness-shire; appointed Solicitor-General Aug '95.

Gretton, J, jun (C), elected for Derbyshire, South, '95; s of Mr J Gretton, of Bass, Ratcliff, Gretton, & Co., Burton-on-Trent; b '67; E Harrow; Director of Bass & Co; Major 2nd V B Staffordshire Regiment.

Griffith-Boscawen, A S (C), elected for Kent, Tonbridge D, '95; sat for same constit '92-5; s of Captain Griffith-Boscawen, of Trevalyn Hall, Wrexham b '65; E Rugby and Queen's College, Oxford (M A 1st in Classics, 2nd in History '88); President of Oxford Union '88; Private Secretary to Chancellor of the Exchequer '95; J P Kent; Capt 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regt; m '92 Miss Edith Williams.

Hermon Hodge, R T (C), elected for Oxfordshire South or Henley D, '95; sat for Accrington '86-92; e of Mr G W Hodge, of Newcastle-on-Tyne; b '51; E Clifton College and Worcester College, Oxford (M A '81); Major Oxfordshire; Hussars; ex-County Alderman; J P Oxfordshire; assumed the name of Hermon '85.

Haslett, Sir James (C), member for North, Belfast since the decease of Sir E. Harland, in Jan. '96; s of a Presbyterian minister; b' 32; is a chemist and druggist in Belfast; is a J P for, and has twice been Mayor of that city, and was member for the Western D '85-6.

Howard, J (C), elected for Middlesex, Tottenham D, '95; sat for same constit '85-95; 2nd s of the late Mr J E Howard, F R S Tottenham; b '34; E University College, London (B A London); called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '56; iron tube manufacturer; J P and County Alderman for Middlesex; H M Lieutenant for City of London.

Hemphill, Right Hon. C Hare (L), elected for Tyrone, North, '95; s of the late Mr. John Hemphill, of Rathkenny, co. Tipperary; E Trinity College, Dublin, Scholar (1st Gold Medallist and 1st Classical Moderator); called to the Irish Bar '45; Q C '60; Serjeant-at-Law '82; Bencher of Honourable Society of King's Inn; Solicitor-General for Ireland '92-5; member of Privy Council in Ireland '95; J P for Dublin, Tipperary, and Wicklow.

Hatch, E F G (C), elected for Lancashire, (South-East), Gorton D, '95; s of the late Mr. J W Hatch, by Matilda A, d of the late Hugh Snell, of Callington, Cornwall; b '59; E privately; senior partner and founder of the firm of Hatch, Mansfield, & Co, of 1, Cockspur Street, S W, and a Director of the Fine Arts Insurance Company; unsuccessfully contested Gorton D of Lancashire '89 and '92. Has travelled in America, Canada, South Africa, India, and in China and Japan, and takes much interest in Foreign and Colonial affairs the social condition of the people, and development of the Empire.

Lewis J H (L), elected for Flint Boroughs '95; sat for same constit' 92-5; s of Mr Enoch Lewis, shipowner, of Mostyn Quay; b '53; E Denbigh Grammar School, Montreal University, and Exeter College, Oxford (MA); County Alderman of the Flintshire C C; Chairman of the Flintshire Joint Education Committee and of the County Governing Body of Intermediate Schools.

M'Arthur, W A (L), elected for Cornwall, St Austell D, '95; sat for same constit 87-95; Buckrose, Yorkshire, '86, but unseated on scrutiny; s of Alexander M'Arthur, M P; b '57; E privately; partner in the firm of W and A M'Arthur, Australian merchants; Director of the Bank of Australasia; D L for London; Commissioner for New South Wales to Colonial Exhibition '86; has been Hon Secretary and Unofficial Whip to the Committee of Radical members; a Junior Lord of the Treasury Aug. '92—July '95, and second Liberal Whip since March '94.

M'Laren, C B B (L), elected for Leicestershire, Bosworth D, '95; sat for Stafford '80-86, Bosworth D 92-5; 3rd s of the late Mr D M'Laren, M P; b '50; E Edinburgh University (Tyndale-Bruce Prize for Metaphysics, and Hamilton Scholarship; M A, with 1st class honours, '70); Bonn and Heidelberg Universities; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '74; Northern Circuit; Q C '97; Chairman of Palmer's Shipbuilding Co and of Tredegar Iron and Coal Co; Director of Metropolitan Railway Co., and of various steel and coal companies.

Maclure, Sir John W, Bart (C), elected for Lancashire, Stretford D, '95; sat for same constit '86-95; 2nd s of the late John Maclure, of Manchester; b 35; E Manchester Grammar School; J P and D L for Lancashire; J P for Manchester; Director of numerous public companies; Trustee and Treasurer of the Cotton Districts Convalescent Fund; Hon Secretary of the Cotton Famine Fund '62-6; F R G S, F S S; is P G D of Freemasons in England; a Knight of Grace of St John of Jerusalem; cr a Bart '98.

(Continued on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SHIPPING TRADE.

THE FALL IN THE STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

THE shipbuilding trade is said to have received a further fillip, and both builders of ships and manufacturers of steel and other shipbuilding materials are founding considerable hopes upon this fact. We believe that the hopes are justified. The enormous increase in the commerce of the world from year to year naturally calls for a constant increase in the quantity of tonnage available for transport, and there is every likelihood that both items of increase will continue. Take one or two cases in point. The quantity of coal carried over sea this year will be probably as much again as the quantity transported twenty years ago. The quantity of iron ore carried over sea has more than doubled within the last twenty years. The increase in tonnage carried of these two items alone would call for the services of 30,000 vessels of 3,000 tons each for one voyage. In all the other great branches of commerce and industry there has been a similar, although, of course, not an equal development. Foodstuffs are being exported on an increasingly large scale. Machinery of all kinds is being exchanged between the nations to a much larger extent than ever before, and is likely to be more so in the future. In short, there is no finality to this progress, and it is impossible to foresee how far the exchange of commodities may be carried.

There remains the other question whether British shipbuilders are likely, to any large extent to yield up their supremacy to Germany, the United States, or some other country. Opinions are, not unnaturally, very much divided as to Britain's future from this point of view. We do not believe that a growth of foreign business in this direction necessarily means a serious decline of our own shipbuilding prestige. The make of British iron and steel has not materially suffered because German and American manufacturers have succeeded in making great progress in those industries. It is by no means certain that British manufacturers would have made much more iron and steel than they have done, even if other countries had made a good deal less. So also may it be with shipbuilding. But, at any rate up to the present time, we do not appear to have much cause for apprehension. The latest available returns show that while 165,000 tons were being built in German yards, British shipbuilders were constructing over 85,000 tons of new shipping on German account. In other words, 34 per cent. of all the tonnage being constructed for Germany at the present time is being furnished by British builders. This is a larger proportion than Great Britain was furnishing two years ago, when Germany was building 91,000 tons in her own yards, and had 42,000 tons in course of construction in Great Britain. The same condition of things applies, "mutatis mutandis," to the shipbuilding programme of other countries. Austria-Hungary, Holland, Russia, and Spain are all having more trading ships built in Great Britain than at home. We do not speak of ships of war, because that, to quote the gospel according to Kipling, "is another story."

Pessimistic commentators have made a good deal of the fact that at the beginning of July last we had only 1,265,000 tons of new shipbuilding under construction, and 378,489 tons being prepared, against 1386,000 tons under construction, and 341,000 tons being prepared a year previously. We do not think the decrease amounts to much, in view of the previous records of the trade. Indeed, in reference to new work coming forward, the later period appears to be the most satisfactory. But even were it otherwise, it should never be overlooked that this industry, like all others, must have its ebbs and flows, and that it is almost impossible that the records of any two periods can be quite the same. We have before us two cardinal facts—the first, that the commerce of the world is continually expanding, and that Great Britain is carrying a constantly increasing share of that commerce; and the second that up to the present, at any rate, Great Britain not only carries a large—and in many cases the largest—share of the commerce of other countries, but to a very large extent builds their ships for them as well. So long as this condition of things continues, we need not fear that our shipbuilding trade will materially fall off. The fact that the volume of business done during the last year or more has been as great as it has, is one of the strongest proofs possible of the great inherent strength and vitality of the trade, for during that period the prices of all materials of construction have been so greatly advanced that we could reasonably have anticipated a slump in business of the most serious kind. Only a faith that could remove mountains in the outlook of British shipping could have induced shipowners to pay, as they have done 40 to 70 per cent in excess of normal prices for the tonnage placed during that period. That faith may or may not be justified by results, but if anyone is likely to know better than others the future course and prospects of British shipping, it is surely the British shipowner.

Besides the production of mercantile shipping, with which we have dealt up to the present time, it will be well to keep in mind that Great Britain carries on an enormous business in the building of ships of war, both for herself and for other countries. At the end of June last we had 432,000 tons of warships under construction in the United Kingdom, of which 368,000 tons were for the British navy and 63,000 tons for the navies of other countries. Two years ago we had only 338,000 tons of warships under construction, of which 228,000 tons were for the British navy and 109,000 tons for the navies of other Powers. This is a very different record to that of a few years ago. If we go back only eight years we find that the displacement of the vessels launched in 1892 was 151,157 tons; in 1893, 46,000 tons; and in 1894, 33,000 tons. The public are likely to demand the maintenance of a vigorous shipbuilding policy for naval ends. We need not, therefore, greatly fear that the volume of shipbuilding in this category is likely to show a material decline. On the contrary, it need excite no great amount of surprise if it is increased, and by so much will the work placed at the disposal of our mechanical industries be augmented.

During the last fortnight there has been some indication of improvement in recent business on the Stock Exchange; the present year in the City however will be memorable on the whole for the almost total absence of speculation in stocks and shares. The fact is undoubted but this absence of speculative Stock Exchange business has probably been only a temporary phase in the City's life. Speculation will revive; and it may help us a little towards answering the difficult questions. When and how it will revive—whether this autumn (as some predict) or later, whether gradually or with an exciting rush—if we glance at the causes and effects of the previous stagnation, which became really notable last December. But things had been going awry before then. From the moment of the failure of the Bloemfontein Conference South African prospects began to look unsettled: caution and contraction became the policy in regard to South African securities. Then the warcloud arose, growing daily bigger and more threatening throughout the summer, until it burst in October. Yet there was no "debacle" at that time, and it was noteworthy that the signs of a "debacle" were particularly absent from the Kaffir market, where they might naturally have been expected. This was because South African shares were in strong hands—in the hands of men who could afford to lock the scrip away in their safes, and await the passing of the storm, secure in the consciousness of the intrinsic worth of their possessions. In other words the investor came to the aid of the market at a moment when the ordinary speculator in differences would have let it down into the lowest depths. As a fact Kaffir prices did get lower even than they were at the commencement of the war, when men with foresight and money were picking up the shares at prices deemed to be abnormally low; but that belongs to the later part of the story, when markets generally "went to bits," and Kaffirs were enviably distinguished by their comparative steadiness, because they were so strongly held.

The big, knock down blow was delivered just before Christmas, and the "Colenso account"—for it was at the settlement which immediately succeeded the news of that unfortunate battle that the great tumble occurred—will be long and ruefully remembered by the operators for a rise in every market. Then it became apparent that the war—disastrous as was its influence upon the prices of securities—was not directly the cause of all the trouble. The bugbear of dear money arose. Just at the time when easy borrowing terms were so urgently needed to help speculators and others over the difficulties created by the war, the rates of discount went up and up in every county; Christmas saw the English bank-rate at six per cent.—a figure which only the most gloomy prophets had ventured to forecast. It was a time of very active trade, and the directors of industry were needing more money than usual in order to carry on their expanded businesses and pay the heavier charges incurred by reason of the high prices of materials. There was a dearth of and an exceptional demand for coal and iron, and prices upon the Coal and Iron Exchanges and of commodities generally were moving at practically an inverse ratio to prices upon the Stock Exchange. Here, then, you get a number of factors, causes and effects acting and reacting upon each other, but all tending to depress the prices of securities and gradually to frighten out, or drive out by sheer force of empty pockets, the bull speculators from their markets; and as "the public" (as all speculators outside professional dealers and brokers are termed) are nearly always bulls, the stream of speculation began to dry up. Yet hope dies hard in the speculator's breast. Every day he scanned the horizon, and thought he discerned a rift in the clouds, and every now and then gleams of sunshine would come to warm him back to his congenial work.

FROM CRADLE TO GRAVE IN BURMA.

THIS is the title of an interesting work by Max and Bertha Ferrars, and it shows us the Burmese of to-day, their ways, their work, their land and their surroundings. Burma is now under British rule, but nine centuries ago Burma was a large and powerful kingdom, with its seat at Pagan, of which city important ruins still remain. The Muns—an Annamitic race—were their rivals, and afterwards for a time their masters, as were also, for a couple of centuries, the Shans.

CHILD LIFE.

In every Burmese house two objects at once attract the eye, the cradle and the flower-stand, both of which receive the most careful attention. The former always boasts of a carved headpiece and a turned rail. There, swinging by ropes and protected by mosquito nets, the infant reclines. For a very few weeks after birth it is swaddled; but as soon as it is deemed strong enough, it sprawls on a mat unhampered by any clothing. The child soon learns to take care of itself, to delight in water, and to rush out in the rain for a shower bath. What baptism is to the Christian and circumcision to the Jew, that piercing the ear is to the Burman. At this ceremony the name is given. It generally takes place when the infant is a few months old, but is sometimes deferred, especially with girls. The hole is gradually enlarged by the use of plugs till it becomes at least half an inch wide.

School days begin—and then mainly for boys—at the age of eight; and in Burma education is free, and the school-house is generally the monastery. As these are almost everywhere, the restriction of the scholastic profession is no drawback to general education. But in some places there are also lay schools. The pupils learn to read and write—the language apparently being rather simple in its structure—with a little arithmetic and history, besides a good many moral precepts. This, however, is only the earlier stage in education; the later one is to become an acolyte in the monastery itself. The custom, if not the law of the land requires this retirement from the world, an idea prominent in the initiatory ceremonials of several races. The boy's long hair is shaved off, he spends his time in study and contemplation, and for a few years lives as a Buddhist monk. Then he returns to the secular life, unless, as is not infrequent, he prefers to remain in the monastery. No vows are taken, and at any time the devotee is free to go back to the outer world. One other ordeal, however, shorter, but more painful, must be undergone in the passage from childhood to manhood. This is being tattooed from the waist to the knee. The operation occupies days or weeks, according to the intricacy of the pattern, opium being administered to deaden the pain. Not to submit to this demand of custom—for it does not seem to be associated with any religious idea—is to incur the reproach of cowardice. In the case of ordinary folk, when the man is about five and twenty and the girl a few years younger, comes marriage.

A high compliment is paid to the Burman's practicality. He divides life into five stages of acquisition: health, learning, family, substance, and religious merit. The people are prosperous and without any marked inequality in the distribution of wealth. In regard to their work the authors say :—

They are skilful artificers, especially in wood and in metal, the designs often, and especially in the case of gold and silver ornaments and plate being both elaborate and beautiful. As the last stage approaches work is laid aside, and the hour of rest approaches. If Fortune has smiled on him, the aged Burman devotes his closing days to contemplation, Prayer, and practical beneficence; if not, parents, when no longer able to work, are usually maintained—and wilingly—by their children. The human dignity of the aged is of a kind that apparel cannot increase. Steeped in the spirit of Buddhism, the aged never yield to anger. Wanting neither for necessaries nor honour, the pathos of their serene old age is purely that of years. A peaceful end is their lot.

HIS DEFECTS.

The Burmans, no doubt, have their defects and faults but, as brought before us in this volume, they are an attractive people—much more than most of the races of Hindustan or than the Chinese and Tibetans, in whom Buddhism seems to have found a less fruitful soil. Granted that the creed may seem a hopeless one, its ideals not of the highest, yet the precepts of Buddha enjoin temperance, soberness, and chastity; they teach self-restraint in all its forms, and not only the passive, but also the active, virtues, of kindness, sympathy, and liberality. In a word, they make for righteousness. The religion in Burma seems free from the gloomy pessimism which elsewhere has gathered about it. Life there is worth living, for it is usually happy. Yet Nirvana is worth attaining. It must be admitted with regret that the average Burman seems to live more nearly up to the standard of his creed than does the average Englishman to that of Christianity.

AMERICAN COAL IN EUROPE.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY PURCHASES.

A PRESS representative has interviewed a leading member of the London Coal Exchange, and an acknowledged authority on the true position of American coal at the present time.

American coal (he says) is undoubtedly finding a large and an increasing market in Europe. During the month of August there was exported from New port News, in Virginia, no less than 45,485 tons of New River steam coal for various parts of Europe, an increase on the total exports of the previous month of 23,814 tons.

The British Admiralty is purchasing New River coal in large quantities. Four cargoes, amounting in the aggregate to about 20 000 tons, are now on order. One cargo has just been delivered to the Channel Fleet in Bantry Bay, a second is being carried by the steamer Star Cross, which is early expected at Malta, a third is also destined for the same port, and the fourth cargo left Newport News on Thursday last by the steamer South America for the use of the British men-of-war on the China Station. With Welsh coal comparatively scarce, and all kinds of coal high in price, the Admiralty introduced the New River coal. In quantity it is claimed to be quite equal to Welsh coal. Indeed, according to an analysis made by Messrs. J. and H. S. Pattinson, Laboratory and Assay Office, New-castle-on-Tyne, New River steam coal contains over 86 per cent. of carbon, and the best Welsh coal is stated to contain only 81 per cent. It is held, however, that American coal cannot possibly compete with English coal in England or in the northern parts of France and Germany, notwithstanding the high prices prevailing in the English market.

Good American coal can be had in America at 11s.6d. or 12s per ton, but the freight amounts to something like 18s. 6d. or 19s. a ton, and, both together, they reach a price per ton which prohibits serious competition with English coal at home. In the Mediterranean ports, however, American coal is gaining a steady advantage just now. With coal at 11s. 6d. a ton, and freight at 21s. 6d., New River coal can be discharged in Genoa at about 33s. a ton, at Valencia for an additional 6d., and at Barcelona 1s. for more than at Genoa. English coal cannot be placed on the same market just now at these figures, as the freight is between 11s. and 12s., but when English prices fall, America cannot hope to compete. Her high freights will debar her. Meantime America is endeavouring to make the best of her position, but the statement that enormous orders have been placed is stated to be false. The inquiries would certainly amount to many millions of tons, but they are to a very large extent, of an inquisitive and valueless character.

With regard to the strike of anthracite miners in America, the gentleman interviewed said it could not possibly affect England, because the production of anthracite coal (which is very hard coal) in England does not amount to more than half a million tons a year, and it is brought up beforehand. America has a month's stock of anthracite, and should the strike continue beyond a month, recourse, it is said, will have to be made to the soft coal.

TRAGEDY AT FRERE ROAD.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A PAINFUL tragedy was enacted on Monday night at Frere Road, opposite the Prince's Dock, by which two persons were shot, one of whom has since died. The assailant turned the revolver upon himself and inflicted injuries, which subsequently resulted in his death at the St. George's Hospital. The scene of the tragedy was at a house, situated on Frere Road, adjoining the Alexandra Hotel. The upper floors of the house are in the occupation of the Bombay police officers of the Mandvie section, while the first floor was tenanted by Mrs. Shambert, wife of an engineer on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Byculla, and who died a few days ago at Akyab in the Persian Gulf, from an attack of beri-beri. Since the receipt of the sad news, the deceased's brother Mr. C. F. Shambert, who was employed as a boiler-maker at the workshops at Parel, had been observed to be in a very depressed and low state of mind. The police inquiries show that on the evening in question Mr. Shambert, who resided at Byculla, proceeded to pay a visit to his sister-in-law, his brother's widow, who resided in the same house as Mr. Marchant, an employe in the Bombay Customs. It is alleged that undue familiarity existed between the two and that the woman was in a delicate state of health. Words ensued and then Shambert informed her of her husband's death, this news having been kept back from her. Mr. Marchant who was present during the scene in the drawing-room, was preparing to leave to go on duty, but finding that Mrs. Shambert had become somewhat hysterical, called on Mr. and Mrs. Stenson, next door neighbours, and requested the latter, after explaining to them what had occurred, to come and stay with Mrs. Shambert. Mrs. Stenson did so, accompanying Mr. Marchant to the house. Mrs. Stenson sat down in the drawing-room near Mrs. Shambert, while Marchant went into the dining-room, which is at the back of the house and where Shambert was seated at the dining-table. Shortly after Marchant went to one of the dining-room windows and while standing there Mr. Shambert drew a six-chambered revolver and shot Marchant in the neck. Marchant rushed out of the dining-room into the drawing room followed by Shambert, who fired a second shot but missed him. Mrs. Stenson, seeing what was taking place, ran downstairs in a fright, and Marchant ran to one of the drawing-room windows and raised a cry of "Sepoy, Sepoy." Mr. Shambert in the meantime continued firing and having shot Mrs. Shambert in the stomach, turned the revolver upon himself, and shot himself twice in the left breast and under the chin. After doing so he put the revolver on one of the chairs and went and sat down on a camp chair in the opposite corner. Inspector Meyers who resides on the second floor of the same house, was promptly on the scene. On arrival, he saw Mr. Shambert lying on a chair, bleeding from wounds on the face; he was also speechless. Mr. Shambert, however, did not appear to have lost his consciousness and on being questioned by the police officer, handed up a letter and a card. The letter stated the motive which actuated him to commit the terrible deed, while the card mentioned that his dead body should be conveyed to his house at Parel, opposite the Byculla station. The revolver is apparently a new one and is of bull dog pattern. The three injured persons were removed to St. George's Hospital, where Shambert succumbed shortly after midnight, and Mrs. Shambert early this morning. It may be stated that Marchant's brother and sister were present during the whole of the awful occurrence. The brother who is only about nine years of age had a narrow escape of his life, as one of the shot grazed his forehead. The sister is only thirteen years of age, and was in the dining-room making some cocoa, when the first shot was fired at her brother Marchant, senior.

As the injuries sustained by the three persons were found to be of a very serious nature, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, was communicated with and on arrival he took the dying deposition of Mr. Marchant.

C. W. C. Marchant, being asked by the magistrate to make a statement, said he could not speak; but expressing a wish to write out what he had to say and having been given paper and pencil, wrote down the following statement in the presence of the magistrate, saying it was the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth :—

C. F. Shambert fired at me at 8-15 p.m. this evening. He was seated in my dining-room at Prince's Dock, opposite The Rest. He asked me to open one of the windows. When I returned from doing so, my face was turned from him. When he fired I cried out to my aunt, who was in the hall with Mrs. Stenson. When she made for the outer door, he fired at her also. Three shots were fired at me.

About four months ago, his brother, my aunt's husband, had a row and left my aunt; she was stopping at my father's place then, and she said she could not remain. This man was the cause of the row. He came over this evening, and said his brother died at Akyab: I said let the past be forgotten. I treated him very well with this result.

I have made the above statement in the presence of the magistrate and it is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.—C. W. C. Marchant.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the St. George's Hospital, on the bodies of Charles Shambert and Mary Theresa Shambert, Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Meyers were present at the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Mr. Jonathan Pritchley deposed that he was a retired mechanical engineer and lived at Parel, opposite new Byculla Station. He identified the body of the deceased Charles Shambert, who was his son-in-law, and was employed as an engine chargeman at G. I. P Loco. Workshops, Parel. He lived with witness and was about forty-one years old. His brother Henry William Shambert was also witness's son-in-law, having previously married his daughter who died, and afterwards he married Theresa Shambert. The deceased Charles Shambert received a telegram on Sunday from the Chief Engineer of the steam-ship Byculla from Akyab. The telegram was shown to the witness and it ran as follows :—"Willy died yesterday with beri-beri." When deceased received the telegram he became melancholy and seemed wandering in his mind. There was great affection between him and his brother. Sometimes he would talk sensibly and then break out into lamentation. On Saturday last, or perhaps Friday, one of the shop hands came to the witness and said the foreman had noticed deceased was not attending properly to his work. He was sitting apart and speaking to nobody, and the foreman had advised him to take a few days' leave, and leave had been granted for four days. The deceased said nothing to witness about taking leave. He remained at home on Saturday and should have gone back to work to-day (Wednesday). Betwen Saturday and Monday evening deceased never left the house, but cried all day long and talked about the death of his brother. On Monday evening, a little after 7 o'clock, deceased left the house, bidding witness good night and telling him that he would soon return. After he had gone deceased's sister who was staying in the house informed witness that deceased had said to her shortly before leaving the house that he was going out to see a friend, Mrs. Priestley, and would be back soon and to leave his supper for him on the table. This was the last time witness saw Charles Shambert alive. He was in the habit of seeing Mrs. Priestley frequently and would return home regularly between 11 and 12 after such visits. Before he got the news of his brother's death he was quite right in his mind. His health was good. He was a strong man. He never said he was tired of life the or would destroy himself. cap (produced) was like the one he habitually wore. Witness had never seen the revolver produced. He did not know if deceased had any fire-arm in his possession. From the time when Mary Theresa Shambert married Henry William Shambert, they lived with the deceased in one house up to June, 1899. The house they lived in was the same one witness was living in now. The deceased continued to live in the house and his brother and sister-in-law left him. Until about January last he used to visit his brother and sister-in-law constantly, and they returned his visists. Since 12th December, 1899, witness had lived with the deceased in the present house. The reason of the separation between deceased and his brother in June, 1899, was, witness believed, that deceased thought his brother was taking too much drink and asked him to stop. Witness did not know why the visits ceased in January last, nor was he aware of the relations between deceased and his brother and sister-in-law since January last. He never heard deceased talking about them at all. Mrs. Shambert never had a child before the one recently born. Henry William was frequently in Bombay in the course of his duties. Deceased was an extremely moderate drinker. He used to take a glass of port with his meals and nothing between meals. He was not of an excitable temper, but especially mild.

Lizzie Marchant deposed that she was the sister of Charles William Marchant and resided with her brother on the first floor of a house at Frere Road. The deceased Mary Theresa Shambert was her aunt. She lived in the same room as witness and her brother. There were five rooms. Witness had lived there with her brother, for a year, the latter having previously resided there. Her brother was a preventive officer in the Customs. She had known the late Charles Shambert for a year. He used to come and see Mr. Henry Shambert. About nine months ago he ceased his visits and she had never seen him in the house since, but had seen him since casually in the street. While they were at dinner on Monday evening, Charles Shambert came in and sat at table. He had a cup of cocoa. He was telling Mrs. Mary Shambert about his brother's death. His manner was quiet. He was crying all the time. He told her the news for the first time. He said he did not believe it was true and he had been telegraphing all round. Mrs. Shambert was crying too. The talk at table was all about the death. After finishing dinner witness' aunt left the room and went into the hall. Witness and her little brother followed almost at once, leaving the other sitting at table. She asked witness to prepare some cocoa and while she was making it, she heard her uncle say to her brother, "It is very hot, let us open the windows." Her brother got up and opened the first window. Witness then saw him go to the second window and immediately afterwards heard a shot fired. She was then with her back to the room getting a wine glass from a cup-board. She turned round and saw her brother with his hand up to his neck. He screamed out and walked into the hall. Witness was afraid and ran out of the room without looking at her uncle. While she was in the passage near the staircase, she heard another shot. She got behind the staircase door and stood there. Her aunt came close by her running down the stairs. Witness returned into the passage and stood there. She saw her brother through one of the sitting-room doors; he was screaming. She also noticed her uncle standing in the middle of the sitting-room with one hand up to the hanging lamp. She saw nothing in either of his hands. While she was on the stairs two or three more shots were fired. Her brother ran out of the sitting-room, past her uncle and went downstairs calling out to her to follow him with her little brother. She went next door and stayed there for the night.

Rama Khundoo, a table boy in the service of the deceased, Mrs. Shambert, said that Mr. Marchant also lived in the same rooms, and witness worked for him. Witness had never seen the deceased Charles Shambert visit the house before. About 7 o'clock, on Monday evening, Mr. Marchant, his brother and sister and Mrs. Shambert were at dinner when Mr. Shambert came in and sat at table. He had some water. Mr. Shambert said something in English to Mrs. Shambert, whereupon the latter cried. Mr. Shambert also put his hand on his forehead and cried. After the dinner was over he went into the cook-room, leaving all of them at the table. About ten minutes afterwards he heard a shot fired and on hearing other reports, he went into the dining-room and noticed Marchant standing near a window, calling out "Sepoy." He had a hand on his cheek, was bleeding about the chest, his clothes being saturated with blood. Mr. Shambert was also in the room. He had something in one of his hands, which seemed like a pistol. Witness' master then ran downstairs, calling out to his sister and brother to follow. Witness also followed and stood downstairs on the verandah. A police constable then came up and witness was sent for some gharries. He could not find any and when he returned he saw Mrs. Shambert lying on a stretcher on the verandah. She was carried away by four bearers. He also found Shambert bleeding profusely from his neck. Witness found the revolver (produced) lying on a chair in the room. A cap and handkerchief belonging to Mr. Shambert were also found on the same chair. The revolver did not belong to witness' master. Marchant used to take his meals with Mrs. Shambert regularly. When Shambert entered the room, he appeared sad, and rested his forehead in his hand. They sat at the table for about half-an-hour. The conversation was not carried on in an angry tone. There was no quarrel.

Inspector George Meyers, of the Bombay Police, B Division, said that at about half-past 8 o'clock on Monday evening, he heard three or four shots fired apparently from downstairs in the house in which he was living, viz., the Mandvie Police Station. Shortly after the second report Mrs. Shambert came rushing to the second floor, where the witness lived, crying out "I am shot." She was bleeding from a wound in the centre of her breast. She had a white dressing gown on. Witness asked her who shot her, and she replied that Shambert had shot her and also her nephew Mr. Marchant, who had either run away or was in the room. Witness gave her stimulants and laid her down on a sofa in the hall. He then got a stretcher and had her carried to the St. George's Hospital. Immediately after making arrangement about the stretcher witness went into Marchant's quarters and found the first deceased on a camp chair in a corner of the hall. He was bleeding from wounds in his face and chest. He handed witness a paper and a card, both of which he took from the pocket of his coat. He was then speechless. Shortly after the witness made a search and found a revolver, cap and a handkerchief on a chair in the room. Witness also found blood stains on the floor and on the chair where he was seated, and where the revolver was found. Witness examined the revolver and found the six chambers had been discharged. The empty cartridge cases were still in the chambers. On examining the room witness found three spent bullets. He also saw a small ornament broken over the easy chair. All the bullets were in different places. He removed the first deceased in a victoria.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF WORKS.

During the week ending the 29th September 1900 there was rain throughout the Presidency proper, except six talukas of Belgaum, three of Bijapur, two of Ahmedabad and Dharwar, and one of Kaira and Satara, and the Native States of Jath, Miraj (Senior) and Mudhol. The fall was heavy or good throughout Ratnagiri and Kolaba, in six talukas of Thana, five of Khandesh and Nasik, four of Poona, two of Ahmednagar and one of Surat and Kolhapur; but elsewhere it was light or insignificant. Some of the early crops have withered or are withering in parts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar, and more rain is urgently wanted in these and several other districts for standing crops and for late sowings. There has however, been good rain in Bijapur since the close of the week. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Dharwar; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	389,273	336,726
Dependants	97,202	8,684
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	494,812	461,621

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in all districts. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in all districts except Broach, Poona, Khandesh, Bijapur and Belgaum, which show increases of 9,998, 248, 5,116, 145 and 60, respectively. One small work under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes was opened in Kaira and one in Sholapur. Ten large works were closed during the week under report.

One poor-house was opened in the Thasra Taluka of the Kaira District and one in the Raver Taluka of the Khandesh District. The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 75,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmednagar, 50,000 for kitchens in Ahmednagar, 1,500 for gratuitous village relief in Belgaum, 1,500 for doles to village servants in Belgaum, 2,500 for contingent medical charges in connection with relief works, and 25,000 for takavi advances in the Khandesh District.

The latest news received from Bishop Tugwell and his two colleagues of the missionary party in Hausaland, who experienced such a hostile reception at the hands of the King of Kano, is that they were still at Gierko, a village forty miles south-east of Zaria. All three had been down with fever, but were much better. The King of the place had given them a house on a good site, and prospects were altogether brightening. The Committee of the Church Missionary Society, however, feeling that the party ought not to consider themselves obliged to remain in continued ill-health, has cabled to them that they are free to return if they so desire.

A shocking duel took place in Budapest, ending with the death of one of the combatants. A few days ago a young man, an engineer, was sitting in a cafe watching a young lady who stood outside, and who happened to be waiting for her husband. The engineer sent out a waiter with a note asking the lady to meet him at a place mentioned. The young lady burst out crying at this insult, and when her husband came showed him note. He went into the cafe and boxed the engineer's ears. The man ran after him and hit him with a heavy stick on the back. Afterwards he sent his seconds to the lady's husband with a challenge to a duel. A court of honour decided that the husband was in a position to decline, but another court of honour reversed the decision, ruling that the engineer's challenge must be accepted. The fight accordingly took place, and the would-be lover of the lady was killed by the husband's first shot.

THE UNIFORM NOTATION OF YARNS.

Amongst the numerous international conferences held in Paris this summer, writes the "Manchester Guardian," one of the most interesing, so far as the English textile industries are concerned, is the Congress on the Numbering of Yarns, which concluded its deliberations a few days ago. In addition to about 100 spinners from various countries where textile manufactures are carried on, several official delegates, appointed by their respective Governments, were present. From Germany there were two official representatives, from Austria two, from Belgium two, from Great Britain two, from Italy three, from Russia three, from Switzerland three, and one in each case from Hungary, Japan, Sweden, and Turkey. M. Millerand, the French Minister of Commerce, sent two members of his staff, and another official was nominated by the French Minister of War, who is interested in the questions submitted to the Congress as a very large buyer of clothing and other texties for the use of the French army. M. von Pascher, one of the Austrian deputies, was elected president of the Congress. The arrangements for the meetings had been made by an organising committee consisting of M. E. Widmer, M. Chedville de St. Pierre-les-Elbuef, M. Edouard Simon, M. Ferdinand Roy, and M. Fleury, the general secretary. The prevailing opinion amongst the delegates was in favour of the adoption of the metric or French system of numbering yarns, and this was supported by Mr. Rowlett, an English delegate, although it was opposed by the representatives appointed by the British Government. The following resolutions were adopted by the Congress:—

1. For all kinds of textiles, except those reserved under the head of silks, mentioned below, the count is to be described by the number of metres to the gram or of kilometres to the kilogram. 2. The length of the hank for all kinds of reeled yarns is fixed at 1,000 metres, with decimal subdivisions. 3. Any system of reeling is admitted, on condition that there be 1,000 metres per hank. 4. The count of all wofold yarns is to be determined, unless otherwise stipulated, by the number of metres to the gram or of kilometres to the kilogram. 5. The count of raw silk and spun silk is determined by the weight in half decigrams (0gr. 05) to a length of 450 metres. The tests are to be made on 20 hanks of 450 metres. Fractional results will be indicated in the usual manner. The testing-house certificate will indicate, under the designation of number, the weight in grams of 10,000 metres. In all countries the certificates will be framed upon the same model. 6. The basis for the lengths and counts is the conditioning, *i. e.* the state of the yarn when absolutely dry. 7. Conditioning will be optional, but obligatory upon the request of one or other of the parties concerned. The conditioning is to be done without improverishing the yarn, the natural percentage for moisture being added to the dry weight according to usage.

Certain changes in the French law in order to bring it into complete conformity with the foregoing resolutions, were recomended. It was further agreed that, with a view to carrying them into effect, an international diplomatic conference was desirable, and that, after an acceptable conclusion had been reached by that means, the importation of foreign yarns not reeled in accordance with the adopted method should be forbidden. A period of two years, however, should be allowed after the legal enactment of the new system before its use is made compulsory. Finally, the Congress appointed a permanent committee to sit in Paris for the purpose of communicating with the various Governments and with private sub-committees in each of the countries represented.

It was generally understood throughout the Congress that the strongest opposition to a uniform method of notation based on the metric system is likely to arise in the United Kingdom, although some encouragement was drawn from the fact that all or nearly all the British Chambers of Commerce are in favour of the metric system of weights and measures for ordinary purposes. Some members of the Congress recognised, moreover, that there is a certain reasonableness in the English opposition, at least sufficient to warrant very considerable delay in abolishing the present mode of notation, especially in the case of cotton yarns. There can be no doubt, indeed, that the substitution of another for it must involve many serious difficulties. In the first place, every Customs tariff in the world except the French is framed on the existing (English) system. Upon it, too, are founded the wages scales in nearly all textile spinning and manufacturing countries. Again, the change proposed by the Congress would involve some serious modifications in machinery, not to speak of other disturbances. It will be seen, therefore, that the enforcement of an entirely new method of notation of yarns is by no means so simple as is the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures in ordinary mercantile transactions. It is for this reason, and because the English notation of cotton yarns prevails almost everywhere outside France, that a very large number of persons directly and indirectly interested in the cotton industry and in the distribution of cotton yarns and goods throughout the world are not in favour of abolishing it, at any rate until the metric system of weights and measures has become generally familiarised in all civilised countries.

THE CHARTERED BANK CASE.

At the adjourned inquiry into the case against T. Kasava Rao Mudali and Ganapathy Chetti, in respect of a forged draft for Rs. 70,000 on the Bombay Branch of the Chartered Bank of India on Saturday, Ignatius Angelo cross-examined by Mr. Ananda Charlu said:—He was employed in the Chartered Bank, and was in charge of bills. His seat was the third one from the 1st accused's, Ledgerkeeper Venkatasubbarayulu sat between witness and first accused. He could see the 1st accused write. Shipping documents used to be taken to the 1st accused for entering them. He did not remember any such specific document entered by the 1st accused. These were weekly transactions. The first accused's desk was open when the papers were picked out from the drawer. Mr. Hall was there when the papers were being taken out of the drawer. The Police asked the 1st accused if he had any important papers of his own in the drawer. Witness could not remember what answer accused gave. Police took the 1st accused. Mr. Hall and Kopkee remained there. Witness was examining the drawer before Kopkee came to see whether any papers of the Bank were in it which required to be disposed of immediately. Witness was given charge of the drawer. He did not make out a list of the papers in the drawer. Witness could not give a description of the papers. His memory on the subject was quite blank. As far as he knew nobody made a list of the papers in the drawer of the 1st accused. Mr. Hall picked up one slip of paper.

Re-examined by Mr. Daly.—Mr. Hall and himself chiefly did the taking out of the papers. It was about 20 minutes' work. The paper picked up by Mr. Hall was found after Kopkee came in. The 1st accused was in his seat till he was arrested. Foreign draft forms were also found in the 1st accused's drawer. Witness was familiar with 1st accused's handwriting.

Singara Mudali, cross-examined by Mr. Ananda Charlu, said:—He was a purchase bill clerk in the Chartered Bank, Madras. He had no business whatever to go to 1st accused in connection with his work. He saw the drafts being written by 1st accused. He never looked to see what the 1st accused was writing. Witness could not specify by figure or by name any drafts written by the 1st accused.

Re-examined by Mr. Daly.—Documents purporting to be in the handwriting of the 1st accused came to him in the course of business. These were the cash and journal vouchers. Witness said that some vouchers in the office were in the handwriting of the 1st accused.

Sambandhum, cross-examined by Mr. Ananda Charlu said:—He was in charge of cash vouchers, and Subrayalu, of journal vouchers. Each department prepared its own vouchers. Cash vouchers went to Sambandhum in the ordinary course of the business. They went to Mr. Hall, and were finally sent to the Agent and kept in the records by Vijiyarungam.

At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned till Wednesday.

RUSSIA COURTING ABYSSINIA.

A second attempt is to be made, under the auspices of the Russian Government, to establish trade relations with Abyssinia. The Russian Envoy at the Court of the Negus will shortly return thither, and it has been arranged that a number of Moscow merchants shall send to Abyssinia considerable stocks of manufactured goods, and in some cases special trade-agents to represent them. As in previous instances in Abyssinia, Persia, and elsewhere these ventures are entirely political (says the 'Standard's' Odessa correspondent). The Government requests certain prominent manufacturers to forward, of course at their own cost and risk, sample stocks of their productions, and the "request" is complied with perfunctorily, everyone recognising that, from a commercial point of view, it is a very vain quest. The manufacturer looks upon such goods in the same light as his gifts to, for example, the Red Cross Society for the war; what may be the point of view of the Government is not so easily ascertained, but there may possibly be some satisfactin to be got out of the statistics thus created of Russian trade with out-of-the-way places of the earth.

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THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"MEMS." ABOUT MEMAERS.

(Contiued from page 5.

Murray, Rt Hon A G (C), elected for Buteshire '95; sat for same constit '91-5; s of the late Mr T G Murray, of Stenton; b '49; E Harrow and Trinity College, Camb (M A '75); called to the Scottish Bar '74; Sheriff of Perthshire '90-91; Q C '91; Solicitor-General for Scotland '91-2 and '95-6; appointed Lord-Advocate '96; P C '96; D L city and co of Edinburgh.

O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (C), elected for Antrim, Mid '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; 2nd s. of 1st Baron O'Neill; b. '45; E Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford (M A); J P for Antrim, J P and D L for co. Londonderry (High Sheriff '71); formerly Major 4th Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Price, R J (L), elected for Norfolk, East, '95; sat for same constit '92-5; y s of the late Mr E Price, of Highgate; b '54; E Cholmeley School, Highgate, and University College Hospital; M R C S '76; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '83.

Paulton, J M (L), elected for Durham, Bishop Auckland D, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s of the late Mr A W Paulton, of Manchester, Secretary of the Anti-Corn Law League; b '57; E London International College and trinity Hall, Camb. (B A, honours in Classical Tripos '79); private secretary to the late Mr. Childers when Home Secretary, also to Mr. Asquith '92-5.

Round, J (C), elected for Essex, Harwich Dr '95; sat for Essex, East, '68-85; Harwich D '85-95; e s of the late Rev J T Round, of Colchester; b' 42; E Eton and Christ Church, Oxford (M A); called to the Bar, Inner Temple, '68; J P D L, and County Alderman for Essex; formerly Major West Essex Militia; was elected to first House of Layman.

Russell, T W (L U), elected for Tyrone, South, 95; sat for same constit '86-95; s of Mr David Russell, of Cupar, Fife; b '41; E Madras Academy, Cupar; S P for co. Dublin; appointed Parliamentary Jecretary of the Local Government Board 95.

Rasch, Major F C (C), elected for Essex, South-East, '95; sat for same constit. '86-95; s of the late Mr F C Rasch, of Woodhill; b 47; E Eton and Trinity College Camb; entered the army, and served in 6th Dragoon Guards; J P and D L for Essex; Major 4th Battalion Essex Regiment.

Scott, Sir Samuel (C), elected unopposed for the Western D of Marylebone '98; s of the late Sir E H Scott; E Eton and Royal Military Coll, Sandhurst; formerly a Lieut Horse Guards; Deputy-Lieut Inverness.

Stirling-Maxwell, Sir J Bart (C), elected for Glasgow College '95; e s of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart, M P; b '66; E Eton and Trinity College, Camb, DL for Renfrew and Glasgow; a Scottish University Commissioner.

Sharpe, W E T (C), elected for Kensington, North, '95; s of the late Mr C Sharpe, of Birr; b '33; E Trinity College, Dublin (M A); entered the Ceylon Civil Service '57; Government agent for Central province and member of the Legislative Council, Ceylon, '86; retired '89; called to the Barr, Inner, Temple, '80.

Stanley, Lord (C), elected for Lancashire, West Houghton D, '95; sat for same constit. '92-5; e s of Earl of Derby; b '65; m '89, Lady A Montagu, d of the 7th Duke of Manchester; entered the army; Lieutenant and Battalion Grenadier Guards '85-95; aide-de-camp to his father, Governor-General of Canada, '88-90; J P and D L for Lancashire; appointed a Lord of the Treasury '95; Prov. Grand Master of Freemasons for East Lancashire '99.

Seton-Karr, H (C) elected for St Helens '95; sat for same constit '85-95; s of the late Mr G B Seton-Karr, of the Indian Civil Service, who was resident commissioner at Baroda during the Mutiny; b '53; E Harrow and Corpus Christi College, Oxford (2nd class honours in Law, MA '80); m (1) Edith, d of W Pilkington, Esq., of Liverpool, (2) Jane, d of W Thorburn, Esq., of Edinburgh; called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, '79; Northern Circuit; J P for Roxburghshire.

Shaw, T (L), elected for Hawick Burghs '95; sat for same constit '92-5; s of Mr A Shaw, of Dunfermline, Fifeshire; b '50; E High School, Dunfermline, and Edinburgh University; M A (honours in Philosophy) '74; Hamilton Fellow of Mental Philosophy; L L B '75; Lord Rector's Historical Prize-man; called to the Scottish Bar '75; Advocate-Depute for Western Circuit '85-3; Q C '94; Solicitor-General for Scotland '94; D L Edin '95, 17, Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh, and Queen Anne's Mansions, S W Reform and National Liberal.

Shaw-Stowart, M. H. (C), elected for Renfrewshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; e. s. of Sir M. R Shaw Stewart, Bart., Ardgowan; b. '54; E. Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; formerly Captain 4th Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; J. P. and D.L for Renfrewshire; J. P. and D.L. for Stirlingshire; member of the Royal Commission on the Highlands and Islands '92.

Strutt, Hon C Hedley (C), elected for Essex, East Maldon D, '95; sat for same constit '83-5; s of Baron Rayleigh; b '49; E Winchester and Trinity College, Camb (1st class Moral Science Tripos '71); J P for Essex.

Soames, Arthur Wellesley (L), elected for Norfolk (South D) '98; unsuccessfully contested Ipswich '92, and again in '95; s of the late Mr Aldwin Soames, of Brighton; b '52; E Brighton and Trinity College Camb, (B A '76, M A '80); an architect retired from practice; Hon Treasurer of East Marylebone Liberal and Radical Association.

Sinclair, Captain J (L), elected for Forfarshire Jan '97; sat for Dumbartonshire '92-5; e s of the late Captain George Sinclair; b '60; E Edinburgh Academy, Wellington, and Sandhurst; entered the army '79; served with Soudan Expedition '85, and retired 87; A D C to the Earl of Aberdeen (when Viceroy of Ireland) '83, and has been Secretary to the noble Earl, Governor-General of Canada; served on the London County Council '89-92.

Thomas, Abel (L), elected for Carmarthenshire, East, '95; sat for same constit. Aug '90-95; Q C; 2nd s of the late Mr T E Thomas, J P. of Pembrokeshire; b, '48; E Clifton and London University (B A' 71); called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '73; South Wales Circuit; J P for Pembrokeshire.

Wilson, C H (L), elected for Hull, West, '95; sat for Hull, '74-85; West '85-95; s of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Hull; b '33; E Kingston College, Hull; steamship owner; J P and D.L. for East Riding, Yorks; Sheriff for Hull Town and County '70.

Wingfield, Digby, J K D (C), elected for Dorset, North, '95; sat for Somerset, Mid, '85; Dorset, North, '92-5; e s of the late Mr. J D Wingfield-Digby, of Coleshill Park, Birmingham, and Sherborne Castle, Dorset; b '59; E Harrow and Christ Church Oxford; J P for Warwick, Dorret, and Somerset; Major Queen's Own Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry.

Wilson, Henry J (Rad and H Rular), elected for Yorkshire, Holmfirth D '95; sat for same constit. '85-95; s of the late W Wilson, of Mansfield; b '33; E Dissenters' School, Taunton, and University College, London; gold and silver smelter and refiner; J P for West Riding, Yorks, and Sheffield; was for 15 years member of the Sheffield School Board; member of the Royal Commission on Opium in India '93-5.

Wilson, John (L U), elected for Falkirk Burghs '95; s of the late Mr James Wilson, coal-owner, of Airdrie; b '44; E Airdrie and Glasgow Academies; a coalowner; J P and D L for Lanarkshire and Glasgow; Chairman of Wilsons and Clyde Coal Co,. Ld.

Yerburgh, R A (C), elected for Chester '95; sat for same constit '86-95; 3rd s of Rev R Yerburgh, vicar of Sleaford, Lincolnshire; b' 53; E Harrow and University College, Oxford; m '88, Elma Amy, d of the late David Thwaites, Esq, formerly M P for Blackburn; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, '80; Northern Circuit; private secretary to Mr Akers-Douglas '85-6, and assistant private secretary to Mr W H Smith; J P and D L for Lancashire; Major 2nd Volunteer Battalion Cheshire Regiment.

A COTTON SUBSTITUTE IN OUR GRASP.

Mr. Edwards-Radclyffe writes to our Manchester contemporary:—Lancashire is threatened with a serious loss. Why do we not profit by our lessons? When the last great famine took place during the American war, we were shown the folly of relying on one country for our supplies. Why do our Colonies not benefit by the lesson? We should be independent of any one country for our supplies. We have a vast territory; we could grow ramie, which is a fibre far superior to cotton. It will grow where cotton grows and where it will not. The possibilities of this plant are enormous. It grows wild in India and many other of our possessions. It is the strongest fibre, and invaluable as a textile. It will make anything that can be made by flax, cotton, wool, or silk. Our sugar plantations do not pay. Dr. Harris, of Kew, recommends ramie-growing to planters. If our Colonies should turn their attention to ramie-growing, the possibility of a vast industry being crippled for the want of supplies would be a thing of the past. Should your readers require further information, I shall be glad to give it.

THE SIBERIAN EXPRESS.

A very interesting sketch of the Siberian express is given in the "Daily Chronicle" by Mr. Henry Norman who travelled by it from Moscow to Irkutsk. Writers like Mr. Colquhoun are very far from praising the construction of the line but the train itself goes some way to make up for the defects of the railway.

The Russians, says Mr. Norman, are very proud of their Siberian train. They told me at every chance that I could never have seen such a train—that there is nothing so luxurious and so complete in the world. This is a mistake of tact—it rather causes one to look for shortcomings, and little failings look larger in the light of these boasts. Moreover the Siberian Through Express needs no puff from almost ever, point of view it is a marvellous acrivement, though the tnain itself is not quiet so wonderful as Russians think. It differs enough however, from all other "trains de luxe" to be worth a detailed description. The first engine I noticed was but it France, all the rest were Russian, and some of these, with four large driving-wheels coupled together, were extremely powerful. These were goods engines; in fact after the line enters Siberia all its engines are goods engines; the train is a very heavy one, the speed is low, and passengers engines will not come until the line is complete and a great efforte is made to shorten the entire journey. Behind the locomotive comes a composite car, the forward part being the locked luggage compartment, and the after section being the kitchen. Between the two is the electric light plant, for the entire train, even to the red tail lamps, is lighted by electricity. This plant is an illustration of the enterprise Russian engineers are showing in every direction. The electric plant has not been out of order for a moment since we started and the train is lighted magnificently.

The second carriage contains tdo Shreeping quarters of the cooks and waiters, the pantry and the restaurant. This is a car which formerly served as a royal saloon, and it is in no way suited for a dining car. It contains two leather sofas, a piano, three tables seating four persons, and certain absurd tables about eighteen inches square. In the front part of this car there is also a full-sized bath, with shower, and an exercising machine, something like the crank in our prisons which you make more or less laborious by adjusting a weight. The third and fifth cars are second class, and the fourth first class.

Except in two points there is virtually no difference between the two, although of course, as elsewhere, or, rather, much more than elsewhere, you are less likely to find objectionable companions in the one than in the other. The lavatory is at one end, the sanitary arrangements, at the other each specious and common to both sexes. There is a through corridor at the side, and six compartments for four persons and one for two persons in the second class and three larger compartments and one small one in the first class. One of the advantages which the first has over the second is that in the former the centre of the car is an open salon, with sofa, easy chairs writing table, clock, and a large map of the Russian Empire. This, when it does not happen to be monopolised by a party playing cards, is certainly delightful, and I have seen nothing like it elsewhere, except in the private car of an American railway magnate. Both first and second class have one improvement over similar trains elsewhere, which cannot be too highly commended. All the upholstery is of soft leather, and all the walls are covered with a species of waterproof cloth which is washed at the end of each journey. The difference between this and the cloth and plush upholster of other trains, which soil you at every touch, and fling clouds of pestilent dust into the air is indescribable. This is the first time I have ever been able to keep clean in a train.

The Siberian Express, however, shows more improvement than this. In the roof of each compartment are two electric lights, one which is extinguished when you pull the curtain over it at night. There is also a table lamp hanging on the wall which can be placed anywhere, and an excellent moveable table. With these two you can read and write in perfect comfort. Above your head are two leavers; one admits fresh air through wire gauze to keep out dust: the other turns hot water into the heating apparatus. There is a pneumatic bell to the restaurant and an electric bell for the servant. The beds are wide and very comfortable, and the whole of your luggage goes in the racks overhead. In the corridors are more ingenious filter-ventilators, and outside the windows are plate-glass flanges, so that you can look ahead without the danger of a spark entering your eye. Overhead in the little central salon and in the dining car is an elaborate ventilator to be filled with ice from outside in summer, so as to admit cooled air. The corridor also contains a frame to hold a large printed card showing the name of the next station, the time of arrival, and the length of the stop. Finally, there is the other advantage which the first-class passenger enjoys. There are no brakes on the crriage! There is no hand brake, as on every other part of the train, and the Westinghouse passes underneath him in its pipe. He is thus undisturbed by the grinding and jolting which even the best regulated brake produces, and can read and sleep peacefully through stoppages and down grades and hostile signals. This is surely the height of railway consideration. Such luxury, however, it is perhaps needless to add, speaks volumes concerning the speed of the Siberian Express.

This train is the result of study by Russian engineers of the railways of Europe and America. It may therefore be regarded as the fixed type of the Siberian carriage, and I have described it in detail, because before we are many years old the Siberian railway will be one of the great passenger routes of the world.

A LITTLE CRITISM.

After much praise I may venture upon a little criticism. Russia has in this train gone somewhat ahead of herself, so to speak. It is not enough to build a fine train—you must educate in knowledge, and more especially in responsibility, the people who are to work it. The dining car, for example, will not bear a moment's comparison with that of the Orient Express or the Rivera Express. We have waited interminable times for our meals. One passenger sat at table fifty minutes, having had nothing but a plate of soup and being unable in all that time to obtain a bottle of beer. Then he left the car in disgust, and in a loud voice demanded the complaint book. Result; he was snowed under with apologies and waited upon like a prince. If the dining car were properly arranged, it would hold all the passengers. As it is, one has to intrigue and struggle for a table. Again, not once since we left has one of the station and time cards been put in the frame. All the pneumatic bells, too, are out of order, and no waiter can be summoned. When I ordered a bath I was told that the pipes were inexplicably stopped up. There are other matters I might mention, and it is only fair to add that some of the shortcomings are the fault of the passengers themselves, who are not yet educated to the use of facilities so lavishly provided for them. For instance, the service of the restaurant is disorganised by the Russian habit of eating at any hour of the day and sitting up half the night drinking tea.

CHEAP RAILWAY FARES.

The cost of these long Russian journeys is even more remarkable than the luxury in which they are performed. Irkutsk, the present terminus of the line, the goal of the Mongolian caravans, a few years ago one of the farthest spots of the vast Siberian wilderness, is, as I have said, 3,371 miles from Moscow, and the journey thither occupies nine days, or, to be exact 203 hours—it seems longer, since Irkutsk is four hours and fifty seven minutes later in time than St Petersburg. The railway ticket, first-class costs 63 roubles, there is a supplementary charge of 1260 roubles for the sleeping berth, and a fourth of three roubles for three changes of bed linen en route. Total, 8610 roubles. £9 4s., less than three farthings a mile everything included. The second-class fare for the same journey on this train is only £6, while the third-class passenger can positively make this immense journey for the absurd sum of £2 13s. 4d. Of course, it is beyond all comparison, the cheapest railway travelling in the world.

This express cover the distance in about thirty hours less than the ordinary train, but the gain is made entirely upon the European section of the line. Once in Siberia the express and the slow train travel equally fast—at a speed varying from two or three miles an hour on the mountainous sections beyond Krasnoyarsk to eighteen or perhaps twenty miles on long stretches of straight track across the Steppe. There have been few times since we entered Siberia when I would not have backed myself to pass the train on a bicycle if there had been a good road alongside. One reason for this speed is the engines of which I spoke previously. A more important is the lightness of the rails, which only weigh 16 2-3lb. to the foot. A third is the paucity of sidings, which make it so difficult to get the ordinary traffic out of the way of the express, and a fourth is the lack of desire for greater speed at present. But heavier rails are being laid, and the old transferred to sidings, which are being built all along the route, and the journey is being shortened bit by bit, without any attention being called to the fact. For instance, we reach Irkutsk now three hours ahead of the time-table posted in the car. The Russian Government is bidding its time with cards up its sleeve, and when the entire railway is completed it will, I fancy, offer the world a first-rate surprise.

THE HOWARD SUBMARINE.

USEFUL IN PEACE AS WELL AS IN WAR.

A Portsmouth correspondent says:—"A perfect submarine craft has not yet been invented. There is not even a good one in existence. But if the Howard boat can torpedo a vessel's bottom, vertically, under the conditions ascribed to it, then that I would regard as a perfect craft."

These words from a well-known naval officer on Saturday, after a protracted, but private conversation on submarine boats, ought to carry conviction of the necessity of testing all the inventions offered in the way of submarines.

"A perfect boat is bound to come," continued the officer, "and man's ingenuity will find out the conditions necessary to success just as inevitably as came the screw, the telegraph, and the steam-engine to the full bent of their powers."

It seems conclusive that the Government do not attach serious value to the best of the French boats; but, at the same time they recognise how certain is the course of progression and improvement.

But the Power which equips itself with half perfect boats for experiment goes farthest towards the chance of ultimate success.

The evolution from submarines like the Peacemaker of America the Sea Pearl of Spain, and the Nordenfeldt, Nautilus, and Allen of Great Britain down to the Holland and the Narval and Gustave Zede, has been slow but sure, and their imperfections are being eradicated. No one can yet say whether these craft possess advantages over the ordinary torpedo-boat; it is extremely probable that they do not, but the Howard boat claims to master all difficulties except sightlessness beyond a given range.

The Holland company, whose boat is coming into use in the United States Navy, approached Mr. Howard some time ago with respect to his invention, but no amalgamation of ideas ensued.

Mr. Howard's purpose is to float a company if the Admiralty do not take up the boat for trial; and to this end about half of the proposed capital has been promised from Australia. Among the advantages which the boat claims to possess for commercial purposes is that of utilisation for pearl fishing.

The vessel would be built of steel, and, to recapitulate her cardinal points, the inventor promises accurate navigation, self-defence, a torpeda that cannot "fall away," and the deadly vertical discharge underneath, free from all netting.

When travelling to the final range her stem would "split the tide" fairly, and so ensure her course by the fluctuations of pressure appearing upon an index before the helmsman.

She would carry two motors—one for the downward and one for thefore-and-aft or horizontal course

Mr. Howard proposes two classes of boat, according to requirements. The smaller, for harbour work, he would make some twenty-five feet shorter than that for fleet purposes. Here are the proposed dimensions:—

	Harbour boat.	Deep sea boat.
Length	55ft.	80ft.
Beam	9ft.	12ft.
Depth	9ft.	12ft.
Weight	70 tons	150 tons
Crew	5 men	7 men

I am informed that the Admiralty have a boat for trial "when the proper time comes." It is hoped that no inventor will lack a test, be he a Howard or a Holland, a Laubeuf or an Allen.

THE NEW FEDERATION PREPARES.

Customs officials in Australia are busy with preparations for the advent of federation. If the reclassification board's report be adopted in connection with those branches of the service which are to be handed over to the federation, the salaries to be paid to officials will be increased only by something less than £100 per annum. In addition to the Customs Act the department attends to the administration of the Merchants Shipping Act, lighthouses, immigration and emigration, navigation, fisheries, game laws, distillation, weights and measures, explosives, the Marine Act, the Merchandise Act and the Chinese Restriction Act. Ultimately all of these duties, with the exception of those connected with explosives, licensing and game laws, will be handed over to the Commonwealth; but not until special legislation has been enacted by the Federal Parliament to allow of this being done. The Secretary of the Customs department has been engaged in correspondence with the Premier regarding the future management of those affairs which will remain in the hands of the State. It has been suggested that they should be handed over to the Health and other departments, instead of a new department being created, but no decision has as yet been arrived at.

With the establishment of federation in January next the department of the Engineer of Ports and Harbours will be divorced from that of Customs, with which it has so long been united, for while the customs, in going over to the Commonwealth, will take with it the control of lighthouses, the management of ports and harbours will remain with the State authorities. In these circumstances the Engineer of Ports and Harbours has been looking round for new quarters, and the Government has decided to place him under the wing of the Public Works department. It is pointed out that while the designing of piers, &c., is vested in the Engineer of Ports and Harbours, the execution of the work is almost invariably undertaken by the Public Works department, and it is therefore considered desirable that with the inauguration of the Commonwealth the two branches of the service should be more closely associated. The change will be made on 1st October; but while the engineer will be under the control of the Minister the question whether he should be independent of the Inspector-General of Public Works has yet to be determined.

UMBRELLAS IN BATTLE.

In a discussion on ambulance service for troops in the field, Surgeon-Major Valentine Matthews, V.M.S.C., recently made a suggestion which seems worthy of attention (says the "Hospital"). It seems unfortunately to be the fact that in some cases it is impossible to remove at all speedily the whole of the wounded from the field of battle, and our experience in South Africa has shown us what terrible hardships this involves. Much of the suffering borne by those who have to lie for hours on the field is not, however, due to the wounds by which they are disabled so much as to the blazing sun which hour after hour beats down upon them, or the pouring rain with which they may be drenched. Surgeon-Major Matthews says it would be an advantage if the regimental ambulance waggons were provided with some form of curtain, something of the nature of a light sunblind, readily detachable, which might be supported on light poles, says two feet high, and put over the wounded in the ditch or other shelter to which they may have been temporarily brought, or to which they may have crawled. It has also occurred to him, and he say he mentions this at the risk of exciting some ridicule that some temporary shelter might be obtained by the use of umbrellas. A large umbrella of suitable colour, marked conspicuously with the Geneva Cross, with a flap or curtain, forming an article something between a carriage umbrella and an umbrella tent, might be employed. It should have a spike at the end of the stick, and be pitched under cover not upright but obliquely, anchor-wise, and he believes that in this way shelter might be provided for two or three men, and that by the use of a certain number of such articles some of the suffering due to prolonged exposure to the sun or the weather might be averted. We do not think that the author of this suggestion need apologise. Shelter tents have been much used in other armies, even for those who were not wounded, and as for the umbrella, most of our ideas as to fitness are purely conventional. Of course, the idea of a soldier doing sentry-go under an umbrella is absurd. But is it more absurd than the very familiar sight of a sentry walking up and down Pall Mall in the pouring rain without one.

LORD ROBERTS'S STRATEGY EXPLAINED.

"LIKENED TO A MAUSER BULLET."

Mr. H. Weld Blundell writes to the "Morning Post" the following in regard to the strategy of the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa:—

The fact was that no real resistance was attempted to the overwhelming forces of Lord Roberts; and even other generals, such as Ian Hamilton and Lord Methuen, found little organised opposition; while the strategy, carried out by General Rundle, which had such a completely successful issue, though at the time apparently less dramatic, was infinitely more effective. The action of the Commander-in-Chief and the others may be likened to a Mauser bullet passing through the unresisting sorroundings without giving any great shock, but leaving behind quiet irritation among the inhabitants, who, after surrendering and hoping for protection, were exposed to the outrages of their fellow burghers for having done so. The forces of General Rundle and the other generals acting in concert, broke like a shell in the richest and most vital regions of the country, secured important places and prevented the circulation of predatory bands as well as any movement south into Cape Colony—the most serious danger of all. When therefore the different commandoes gradually retreated to the mountains an advance of the Bloemfontein-Thaba N'chu and Ladybrand line was made to that of Senekal-Ficksburg; and then, as the Armies from the north closed in, a combined advance was possible, which rounded up the whole Boer army in a ring fence. The disadvantage in the attempted "tour de force" of headquarter staff directing operations through an intermittent telegraph line was soon apparent. It was not for some days after the capture of Bethlehem that the systematic guarding of the neks and passes was complete, with the result that the most determined and resourceful commandant, C. de Wet, and some two thousand men and four guns broke out from Flabbert's Nec and might have become a serious menace in the rear.

THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.

HOW THEY SHOULD BE MET.

Now that the close of the war in South Africa is impending, the question how far the cost can be thrown on our defeated enemy enters into the range of practical diplomacy. Though the receipts for requisitions and contributions levied by the authority of British commanders impose on this country no liability for repayment according to the strict theory of International Law, as a matter of international usage they have to be met, and it is perfectly fair (says a legal correspondent of the "Morning Post") that the vanquished should be charged with the burden of liquidating the sums which they represent. In addition to demands of this kind there will be claims presented by our own colonists in Natal for compensation for damage done by successive Boer invasions of their territory.

Beyond all these heads of necessary indemnification there is the general expenditure with which the action of the late Boer Republics has charged the British taxpayer. There can be no doubt as to the manner in which France under the First Napoleon, or Germany under the regime of Bismarck and Von Moltke, would have dealt with a situation of this description. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, Bonaparte made Prussia pay upwards of £4,000,000, and after Suchet successfully overran Valentia in 1812 the district was forced to pay an additional 200,000,000fr. for the use of the army. Germany had her revenge in 1870. Over and above direct and indirect taxes the German troops requisitioned during the war a sum of more than 327,000,000fr.; the movable property seized without requisition amounted to 264,000,000fr., while districts and individuals, according to Mr. Risley, were spoiled to the extent of 600,000,000fr. On the formal indemnity levied by Germany it is unnecessary to enlarge.

There would be grave difficulties in the way of Great Britain following some of the precedents to wich reference has just been made—they scarcely accord with the humanitarian ideas which exercise so profound an influence on the policy of this country—and there are tecnnical objections, by no means insuperable it may be remarked, to treating such a political entity as the Transvaal on the basis of a demand for an indemnity. But the annexation of the Orange River Colony and the reincorporation the Transvaal in the dominions of the Queen enable the Imperial authorities in South Africa to do a good deal in the way of recouping to the Empire the expenses of the war by a taxation to which the Transvaal Boers, at any rate, have all too long been strangers selected as showing the Emperor's sympathy with the soldiers suffering from want of good water.—Reuter.

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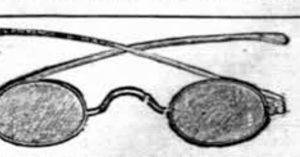

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The appointment of Sir William Butler to the Aldershot Command is provisional, not permanent. When Sir Redvers Buller left for South Africa nearly a year ago, it was generally assumed that the war would be over and done within six months' time, and that Sir Redvers would be available to resume his duties at Aldershot in April. . . . No better selection could have been made than Sir William Butler. He is admittedly one of the most intelligent and experienced members of the Service, and it has been a misfortune that his military services have not been available in the recent operations. However he paid the penalty of his political convictions—or of the political convictions with which he was credited—and his racall to Devonport must have been to him a trial and disappointment. Aldershot equally with Devonport is a lieutenant-general's command, so in the matter of rank and precedence he gains nothing by the transfer, while in the matter of emoluments—which are the same at both stations—he must be a loser, for as his command at Aldershot is temporary, and as he will revert to Devonport when Sir Redvers Buller comes home, he must necessarily be put to expenses which if he had been undisturbed would not have arisen. But matters of money are not taken into account by Generals of Districts, or at any rate they are not taken into account by the authorities at the War Office.

As the time approaches when Lord Wolseley will complete his term of office as Commander-in-Chief of the army, the question naturally arises as to what his lordship's pension is to be. According to the provisions of the Royal Warrant, Lord Wolseley is entitled as a field-marshal to an allowance of £1,300 a year; but having regard to his long and distinguished career, and the great value of the services he has rendered to the army, an exception, we understand, will be made in his favour. For a period of fifty years Lord Wolseley has spared himself in nothing. The army has been his one and constant thought. He has been a soldier before all things, and has been instrumental in introducing many reforms which were urgently needed to place our land forces somewhat on a par with the military system of the Continent. The whole Empire has benefited by his work; benefited to an extent which future generations will recognise and appreciate.

Admiral Sir Robert H. M. Molyneux, K.C.B., who has recently been appointed President of the Royal Naval College, in succession to Sir Richard Tracey, has a long record of distinguished service. As a midshipman he served on board the Sans Pareil in the Black Sea in 1854-55, and in the latter year, on board the Russell, took part in in the Baltic expedition. He was Captain of the Invincible at the bombardment of Alexandria, on July 11, 1882, and subsequently was at the head of the naval force defending Suakin prior to the arrival of the expedition under Sir Gerald Graham. From 1886 to 1888 he was Captain Superintendent at Sheerness Dockyard, and Admiral Superintendent at Devonport Dockyard from 1891-94. As the Admiral was born in August 1858, he will be retired from age before the expiration of his new appointment. Like his predecessor, Sir Robert Molyneux has been a student at the College, so that he will be thoroughly conversant with the various details of the post.

In their numerous discussions on the subject of the lance as a cavalry weapon, the Prussians have invariably instanced the fight which took place at the battle of Sadowa between the Austrian Alexander regiment of Uhlans and the 1st Prussian Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard, a combat which is perhaps unique as a means of arriving at a conclusion as to the relative merits of the two weapons. Says the Prussian account of the combat: "If the lance were really the better weapon, the dragoon regiment must have been beaten, instead of being, as they were, the victors. The lance showed its inferiority not only in the attack, but also in the individual encounters which ensued, because the horses were less manageable. The Uhlans, who were Poles, and therefore habituated to the lance from childhood, used it as a stick, and by many of them the lance was thrown away to enable them to use a sword or pistol."

Admiral Sir R. More-Molyneux's appointment to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, is a small recognition of his long and valuable services, especially during the period he bore the heat and hard work as Commodore at Suakin 1884-85. An aural affection has hitherto, unfortunately, stood in his way for active employment, but the presidential control of our great naval educational establishment for the next three years will in some measure compensate him for not hoisting his flag as commander-in-chief of a squadron.

Rear-Admiral T. S. Jackson, Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, is credited by a western newspaper with inventing a system of wireless telegraphy, while in command of the torpedo school ship Defiance, prior to the introduction of the Marconi apparatus. Captain H. B. Jackson, of the Vulcan, is the officer to whose ingenuity this earlier method is attributable. The gallant flag officer, although a distinguished naval artillerist, was at no period of his previous career connected directly with the torpedo school.

Captain F. G. C. Langdon, late commanding the Black Prince at Queenstown, and now in charge of the training ship Clio off Bangor, saved one of the boys from drowning lately. At daybreak the lad fell overboard unnoticed, but his cries, as he was sewpt away by a racing tide, were heard by a servant in the stern cabin, who roused Captain Langdon. The latter at once jumped through the port and swam after the little chap, whom he got on his back after a struggle. The pair were now a long way from the ship, but a boat had been promptly manned, and they were both picked up safely. Captain Langdon already holds the Royal Humane Society's bronze medal for having, when a sublieutenant, jumped off the Resistance in a heavy sea in the Bay of Biscay to save a marine. He will now, doubtless, at least get a clasp. He is youngest son of the late Captain Wm. Langdon, R.N., who fought through the old French War and was wounded at Corunna.

Captain R. C. Prothero, of the flagship Doris, has inaugurated a fund for erecting memorial stones over the graves of officers and men of the Naval Brigades who were killed, or died of wounds or disease, at Graspan, Modder River, and other actions in which the Royal Navy took part in South Africa.

Captain Percy Scott and Commander (now Captain A. H. Limpus, of the Terrible, while at Hong Kong in June last, delivered lectures on "Mountings of the Naval guns and their subsequent use with the Ladysmith Relief Column." The valuable information afforded by these gallant officers has how been published, and the proceeds of the sale will be given to the Indian Famine Fund.

Staff-Captain A. G. Douglas, of Chatham Dockyard, has for a long time been heavily handicapped with the amount of work at this largely-increasing arsenal, and is now to have an assistant. It is somewhat inconsistent that a naval establishment which requires a rer-admiral and capatains for both dockyard and fleet reserves has not had two staff-captains.

Lieut-General Sir Alfred Gaselee has received a high compliment from Sir Claude MacDonald, which all will allow to be well deserved. The Viceroy of India telegraphed to the British Minister congratulating him on the rescue of the Legations after a heroic defence. To this Sir Claude MacDonald replied:—"Thanks from the garrison for your telegram of sympathy. We all know that but for the splendid energy of General Gaselee and his troops relief would have arrived too late."

Major General A. E. Turner, C.B., R.A. Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces, has been granted permission to attend the manœuvres of the 14th Army Corps of the Grand Duchy of Baden from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. Grneral Turner, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel R. Holden, 5th Worcestershire Regiment, and Major E. L. Engleheart, D. A. A. G., for Volunteers, visited Colchester on Wednesday to inspect the Militia Brigade encamped there under Brigadier General Morgan Crofton, C. B., D.S. O. Lieut-General Sir William Gatacre, commanding the district, was also present. The battalions comprising the brigade, the 5th Royal Warwickshire, 4th Norfolk, 3rd Bedfordshire, and 4th Essex, marched past in column, quarter column, and in line of quarter columns; after which some field operations were carried on according to a scheme arranged by the brigadier. General Turner highly complimented all ranks on the steadiness and marching in ceremonial, and expressed great stisfaction at the intelligence and tactical knowledge exhibited in the subsequent operations. He said the regiments in question were fit for any duty anywhere. Genaral Crofton deserves the greatest credit for the care and ablity with which he has handled the brigade since he assumed command in May last.

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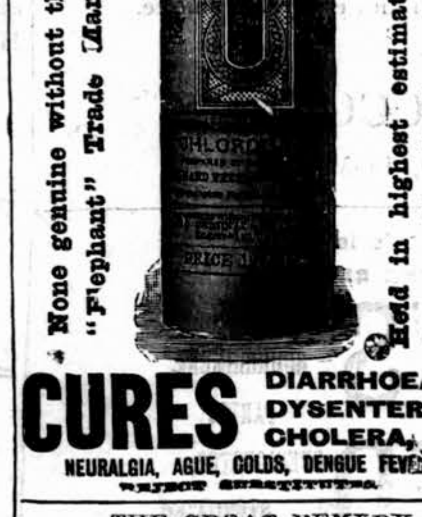
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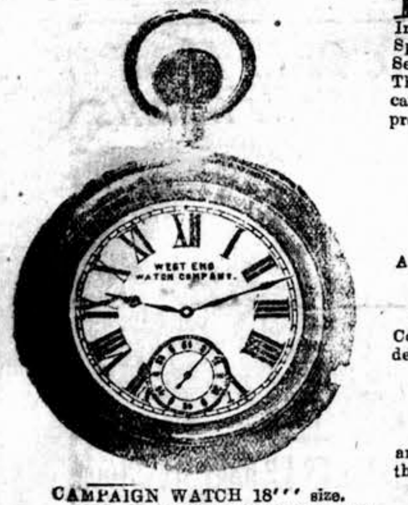

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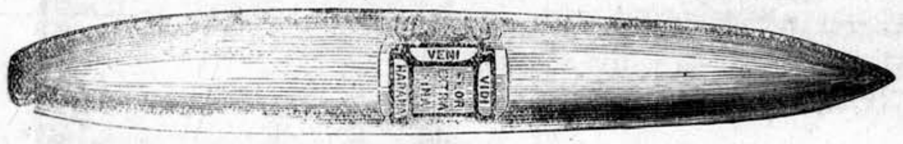

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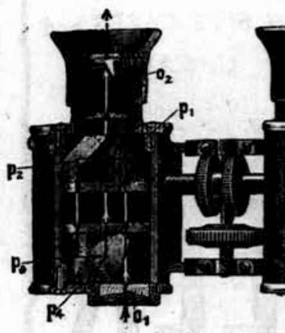

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